

You Want to Test Us To The Limit

You've got an unusual chance right now to prove that we are offering the best bargains in town. We are determined to prove to you—no matter whether your purchase be large or small—that we are giving you full value (and then some) for your money. We are not satisfied to simply make a sale. We want to feel that in every transaction our customers are satisfied, and have confidence in us. That's why we always say—your money back any time you are not fully satisfied.

Last Saturday was the opening day of the Big Sale and sales were beyond our expectations. NEXT SATURDAY we want another record breaker and in doing so we are putting on sale several specials. We are cutting new paths; doing things differently; giving you a newer, a better sale every day.

SCHOOL DAY BARGAINS

Boys Running Shoes
Boys Leather Shoes
Boys Knickers 85c and 95c
Boys Blouses . . . 55c
Boys Buster Brown
Hose 20c
Boys Suspenders . . 15c
Boys Shirts 55c
Boys Sandals 95c

All Suits Reduced

We have a special counter of MEN'S FINE SHIRTS

Prices as follows:

50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25

MEN'S SILK SOCKS

Reg. 50c going at Half
Price, 25c

MEN'S COLORED SOCKS

Going at 2 pair for 25c

Every article in the store reduced. Come early and get the pick of the bargains.

J. V. Berscht

Adams & Huntinger

Butchers

Dealers in all kinds of Fresh
and Cured Meats

We Pay Cash for Poultry, Butter,
Eggs and Hides

LEUSZLER BLOCK

Phone 127

THE Royal Bank of Canada

Incorporated 1869

HEAD OFFICE	MONTREAL
CAPITAL PAID UP	\$ 11,800,000
RESERVE FUND	\$ 13,236,000
TOTAL ASSETS	\$234,000,000

GRAIN CHECKS CASHED

We Advance Money on Storage Tickets and Bills of Lading
for Cars of Grain and all Stock Transactions
Special attention given to farmers' sale notes and money advanced

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

Interest paid on deposits at highest current rates. All banking
business given prompt attention.

J. W. DORAN, Manager Didsbury Branch

\$5.00 Reward

For information leading to the discovery of the boys who recently broke into the Didsbury High School and destroyed property. Numerous complaints have been received by the School Board regarding trespassing and destruction on school grounds and school garden. The Board would point out to parents that destruction of garden plots is very discouraging to pupils taking an interest in these plots, and would ask their co-operation in protecting school property and garden. By order,
SCHOOL BOARD.

Council Meeting

The Town Council met on Monday night, Mayor Osmond, Councillors Reed, Herber, Wrigglesworth, Good, Sec.-Treas. Brusso and Solicitor Austin present. Councillors Wood and Durrer absent.

There was very little business to transact and the Council were through early.

The Mayor called attention to the neglect of the Councillors in getting to the meetings on time, especially the last two or three when a quorum only appeared just within the legal time limit for the opening of the meetings, and asked for more prompt attendance.

Two or three communications were read, one from the Canada Life re debentures, one from Supt. Weisbrod of the C.P.R. in reference to drainage of stock yards and ditches south of the yards.

The first was in reference to the last debenture which has not been paid yet because of the failure of delinquent tax payers to come through with their 1915 taxes. The town has until September 15th to pay this debenture and it is hoped that those who owe these taxes will pay up and save further trouble.

The communication from the C. P.R. was in reference to drainage matters taken up with them several times but on which they have delayed taking any action. They will be given one more chance and then if nothing is done further action will have to be taken.

An agitation has been started in town to drain all the sloughs west of town because it is thought that they are the cause of so many cellars being flooded.

The Council instructed the Board of Works to go into the matter and look over the sloughs immediately west of town to see if anything could be done, but they felt that if the work was going to be very costly that the town could not do it because of financial conditions.

The Council then adjourned.

Annual Meeting W.C.T.U.

The W.C.T.U. held their annual meeting in the Evangelical church on Tuesday, August 8th, a fairly large attendance of members being present. The election of officers for the following year was as follows: President, Mrs. Garner; Vice-President, Mrs. Sick; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. J. Liesemer; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Reitzel; Treasurer, Mrs. J. V. Berscht.

After the election of officers a committee was appointed to look after the serving of lunch, coffee, ice cream and lemonade, etc., at the Fair grounds on Fair day, September 8th. A rest tent for the ladies will also be provided.

Worst Rain Storm Ever Known Here

The worst rainstorm that was ever known here struck the district on Thursday night last and kept up till Friday evening. According to Mr. C. L. Peterson, government meteorological reporter, nearly four inches of water fell in that time. The Rosebud creek, east of town was a raging torrent and the town itself suffered from flooded cellars and buildings.

In the country great damage is reported from the high water in the creeks and several bridges has been washed out as well as roads damaged.

The storm seemed to be pretty general all over the province and no doubt it has made it much worse for haying and harvesting operations because the land is soaked worse than ever after the extremely wet summer we have had this year, the machines being unable to go onto the land which is too soft.

Grade IX and X Promotions

Grade IX—Mary Osmond, Viola Kiteley, Oscar Rupp, Harold Reiber

Grade X—Florence Morrison, Myrtle Nettroner.

World Wide

Pope Benedict has instructed all the Cardinals in Italy to pray for victory for Italy and her Allies. The Church wants to see a lasting peace and believe the smashing of Germany is the only way to secure it.

Portugal is making ready to place her army in the field with the Allies. Her army is in excellent shape and she has lots of munitions.

A prominent Hungarian Professor states that the only way the war can be brought to an end in Austria-Hungary and Germany is for a revolution by the people which is, he thinks, coming soon.

It is reported by Dr. James L. Barton, chairman of the Armenian Relief Committee that an eyewitness that in Aintab that Armenian parents have often killed their children because of the suffering they had to undergo, and also at the government investigation it was shown that some people had even eaten their children.

President Wilson of the U. S. has so far been able to get the railroad men of the United States who proposed going on strike all over the country to agree to his proposals, but his meeting with the managers and officials of the roads on Saturday was not satisfactory and the President told them that if the strike comes the people would now know where to place the blame.

Four Saskatchewan members were found guilty of graft by one of the commissions which have been sitting on these cases in Saskatchewan. The members are: C. W. Cawthorne, H. C. Pierce, S. R. Moore and J. A. Shepard.

Notice to Farmers

Until further notice I will pay the following prices for milk and cream:

Milk, per lb. butterfat . . . 42c
Sweet Cream, per lb. butterfat 32c
No. 1 Churning " " 30c

R. LeBLANC,

Clover Hill Creamery

New Subscriptions to Patriotic Fund

Previously acknowledged... \$1,819.45

Jno. Morgan, Harmattan	
from N. W. 1/4 Tp. 32,	
R. 3, W. 5	176.00
Alvin Hunsperger	10.00
J. Hughes, Rugby	25.00
	2,030.45

Red Cross Fund

Previously Acknowledged.... \$832.45

Ladies of Springfield per Mrs.	
Orde	16.00
	848.45

Belgian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged.... \$449.12

Women's Institute, per Mrs.	
H. W. Chambers	1.20
	450.32

BUSINESS LOCALS

3C A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

THE OLD RELIABLE Dr. Mecklenburg, graduate optician. 32 years experience, 12 years in Alberta. Will personally be in Olds on Friday, August 18th. No agents nor partners. Beware of imposters.

FARMERS—GRAIN SHIPPERS!

Consign your grain to us, or we will buy it on track.

Consign to any terminal elevator.
MAKE BILL OF LADING READ—
Notify.

WESTERN GRAIN CO.,

EDMONTON, ALTA.

Liberal advances made against Bill of Lading.

RYE A SPECIALTY. "Write for shipping instructions—Licensed—bonded. Correspondence solicited.

UNION BANK

OF CANADA

Are Your Children Learning to Save Money?

Each maturing son and daughter should have a personal Savings Account in the Union Bank of Canada, with opportunities to save regularly, and training in how to expend money wisely. Such an education in thrift and saving will prove invaluable in later life.

DIDSBURY BRANCH

T. W. Cuncannon, Manager
Carstairs Branch—J. B. Wilson, Mgr.

W. S. Durrer

UNDERTAKER AND
EMBALMER

Residence Opposite Fire Hall

PHONE 15

DIDSBURY, -o- ALTA.

Advertisements in the Pioneer
are silent salesmen

Safety First

Indigestion, constipation, biliousness and many ailments of the digestive organs are often the source of serious illness. At the first sign of disordered conditions take the reliable family remedy that is always dependable—

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents.

7,000,000 Women Work

Filling the Places Vacated by Britons Called to War

It is estimated that the number of women now working in war and peace jobs in the British Isles exceeds 7,000,000.

The wholesale withdrawal of men from the commercial and industrial ranks has resulted in a huge substitution of female labor for the purpose of maintaining the industrial output of the country. Many hundreds of women are training to become milkers and dairy hands. In Scotland and Northumberland this sort of work is being regularly undertaken by women, while in Devonshire and other counties milking is being done even by young girls before they go to school.

Women are at the lathe, in overalls and caps, in the powder shed, working twelve-hour shifts on the motor buses or fashioning metal, timber and leather, carting, driving and distributing.

It has been recalled in connection with the melting down of church bells in Germany, that Cromwell had all Cork's church bells taken down and made into artillery, remarking that as gunpowder was invented by a priest, it was fitting the bells should be turned into "cannons."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

New C. P. R. Station at Toronto

The old C. P. R. station in Toronto has been leased to the City for the nominal rate of \$1 per annum. The new north end station is now in full operation and, with its modern facilities and accessories, is giving great satisfaction to the public. The district in which it is situated has grown enormously during the past few years. The C. P. R. believes, not only in accommodating present needs, but in anticipating those of the future. That is why it builds largely and substantially in all large centres of population, where there is promise of growth and development. What with the north end station in Toronto and the new station and terminal on Front street, which will be finished next year, Toronto is being rewarded at last with that attention which seems to have been denied the Queen city for many years.

"Why did Rev. Binks leave his charge?" "He said his parishioners were guilty of contributory negligence."

Better Authority—"It was Shakespeare, wasn't it, who said: 'Sweet are the uses of adversity?'"

"Shakespeare may have said it originally, but I heard it from a lawyer who had pocketed 65 per cent of an estate."—Boston Transcript.

Grape-Nuts

(Made in Canada)

embodies the full, rich nutriment of whole wheat combined with malted barley. This combination gives it a distinctive, delicious flavour unknown to foods made from wheat alone.

Only selected grain is used in making Grape-Nuts and through skillful processing it comes from the package fresh, crisp, untouched by hand and ready to eat.

Through long baking, the energy-producing starches of the grain are made wonderfully easy of digestion.

A daily ration of this splendid food yields a marvellous return of health and comfort.

"There's a Reason"

Sold by Grocers everywhere

Canadian Western Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

W. N. U. 1117

Alcohol as Fuel

Chemist Suggests Use for Distilleries in Prohibition Towns

In view of the fact that the Western provinces have adopted prohibition the question naturally arises as to what will become of some of the extensive breweries and distilling plants in Canada.

A former principal of Regina College suggests that these plants be equipped for the manufacture of commercial alcohol. The project is put forward by one who is by profession an analytical chemist, and has given much thought to the possible uses to which these plants might be put after prohibition becomes effective. He has also suggested vinegar production, pickling, canning and cold storage.

In discussing alcohol as a fuel he states that the world's supply of gasoline is limited and unrenounceable, and, therefore, with the increased use of the automobile and other forms of the gasoline engine, the price must rise. A British chemist's opinion that posterity will have to run to alcohol as fuel is quoted.

GOOD RICH BLOOD MEANS GOOD HEALTH

Just a Little More Rich, Red Blood Cures Most Ailments

The lack of sufficient rich, red blood does not end merely in a pale complexion. It is much more serious. Bloodless people are tired, languid, run-down folk who do not enjoy life. Food does not nourish; there's indigestion, heart palpitation, headache, backache and nearly always nervousness. If the bloodlessness is neglected too long a decline is sure to follow. Just a little more rich, red blood cures all these troubles. Then you have new health, new vitality and pleasure in life. To get more rich, red blood the remedy is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. No other medicine increases and enriches the blood so quickly or so surely. This is not a mere claim. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done this over and over again throughout why thousands of people always have a good word to say for this medicine. Miss Gertrude Hafner, Kingston, Ont., says: "About two years ago I was suffering greatly with anaemia, so much so that I had to give up my situation. I became so weak that I could scarcely walk without help. I had no ambition, no color, no appetite and was constantly troubled with headaches and dizzy spells. I was taking medicine from the doctor, but it did not do me a particle of good. One day a friend asked me if I had tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Though at first discouraged, I began the use of the Pills, and thanks to that good friend's advice after using a few boxes I began to feel much better. Under the continued use of the Pills I gained in weight, my color came back and I grew gradually stronger. I looked so much better that people would ask me what I was taking and I had no hesitation in giving the credit to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I am so grateful for what this medicine has done for me that I will do all I can to extend its use."

You can get these pills from any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Raising Colts Without Oats

It is possible to produce strong, healthy draft horses without oats. In an experiment at the Kansas Agricultural College, after more than nine months' feeding, the colts that have had no oats are in better condition and have made a little better gain than those which ate this feed. The ration of corn, bran and oilmeal also cost twenty per cent less than the oats ration.

The experiment includes twenty colts divided into two lots, with five pure breeds and five grades in each lot. The two lots have been fed the same sort of roughage—alfalfa, clover, timothy hay, corn fodder and pasture. One lot has been fed oats every day and the other has had a ration consisting by weight of seventy per cent corn, twenty-five per cent bran, and five per cent oilmeal. One pound of this mixture contains the same digestible elements as one pound of oats. Also, from the standpoint of energy value, the two feeds are equal, pound for pound. Each lot of colts has received the same number of pounds of grain.

Professor Lounsbury of Yale is a foe to the purist and pedant. On his summer holiday the professor gazed out across the lake one grey and sultry afternoon, and remarked:

"It looks like rain."

A pedant was seated in a rocking chair nearby.

"What looks like rain, professor?" he chuckled. "Ha, ha! I've got you there. What looks like rain?"

"Water," Professor Lounsbury answered, coldly.

"Has the scientific study made much difference in your boy, Josh?"

"Not as much as you might think," replied Farmer Cornstossel. "Out in the garden he calls everything by its botanical name. But when he's sittin' up to the table, passin' his plate, he's careful to use the kind of words as we all understand."—Washington Star.

Preparedness for Farmers

A Matter to Which Farmers of Canada Should Give Necessary Attention

Hard times and debt are the farmer's greatest enemies. Growing food for the family and feed for the live stock are his best form of preparedness against these evils. In the war for prosperity good gardens, fresh eggs, milk and butter, home raised ham, plenty of grain and hay,—these are the weapons to use against the foe if success is to be obtained. The best managed farm requires that the farmer shall not buy food stuffs either for his family or his live stock. By proper preparedness methods, eggs will be provided for, even when the hens are not laying; fruit and vegetables will be in cans on the closet shelves when they are not in the garden; there will be canned meat, smoked meat or pickled meat, when fresh meat is not available and the silo will afford succulent feed for the stock when there is none in the fields.

A well balanced farm business insures against losses and provides a much better utilization of the labor and equipment. The matter of preparedness is one to which Canadian farmers should give increasing attention, in more senses than one.—Montreal Family Herald.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in cows.

Railroad Men Enlist

Over Six Thousand Railway Employees in Canadian Volunteer Army

Of the 20 clerks in the C. P. R. offices at Calgary, 16 enlisted when the war broke out. Some of them have got promotion; some have been wounded; but the spirit they displayed has been noticed in the western press. Indeed, the railway men of the country have done nobly in responding to the call. In England over 200,000 railway men are at the front; in Canada, possibly 6,000 in all have gone forward—a splendid record considering our railways and general population. The result of such depletion is found in the greater number of female clerks employed in the Dominion. We do not see, as they see without surprise in the Mother Land, thousands of women doing the outside work on the railways—dressed in overalls, many of them, cleaning engines, cleaning stations, acting as porter and wheeling barrows, acting as ticket agents and telegraph operators. We will hardly come to that, but the value of women in the clerical domain has gone up very appreciably indeed. It is urged in England that the women wear men's attire for greater convenience in many of the avocations they pursue. Many have not waited for the discussion in the press about the matter, but have voluntarily parted with external femininity. The situation is not so acute with us, but the call, in all clerical departments is for female clerks.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY, Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1935.

A. W. GRASON, Notary Public. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Send for testimonials, free.

P. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Lawyer—You say you want this damage suit pushed through with the utmost speed?

Client—Exactly. I have a child six weeks old, and I want the money to pay his college expenses.

When Asthma Comes do not despair. Turn at once to the help effective—Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. This wonderful remedy will give you the aid you need so surely. Choking ceases, breathing becomes natural and without effort. Others, thousands of them, have suffered as you suffer but have wisely turned to this famous remedy and ceased to suffer. Get a package this very day.

A Female Military Officer

Tatiana Kaldikhina, who has been promoted to the grade of under-officer in the Russian army, was at the end of 1914 a pupil in a girls' college in Astrakhan. She applied to the military authorities for permission to serve in the army, and after many attempts she was sent to the front. As she was able to speak German her presence was very useful during scouting expeditions. A short time ago she received the Order of St. George of the fourth degree and some time later for her heroism in a reconnaissance under fire she was awarded the cross of the third degree. Recently she was wounded in the leg by shrapnel and is now in a hospital.

Scarcity of feed and low prices for poultry in the fall of 1914 caused a thinning out in flocks in Manitoba, and this reduction was not made good last year. As a result Manitoba's egg production was less last spring than it was two years ago.

Judge—This man was a stranger to you! Then why did you pick a fight with him? Kelly—All me friends is away on their vacations!

Tonsillitis, Sore Throat, Chest Colds, Can be Cured Over Night

They Vanish Quickly if Nerviline is Well Rubbed in

When the throat tickles, when it hurts to draw a long breath, when you feel as if a knife were stuck in your side, it's time to draw out the congestion that will soon become pneumonia.

An ordinary cough syrup has no chance at all—you require a powerful Penetrating Liniment.

Nothing is known that possesses more merit in such cases than Nerviline.

Rub it liberally over the sides and chest—rub it in hard.

The warm, soothing effect of Nerviline will be apparent in five minutes. Nothing like it for quick relief—takes soreness out of the throat in one

rubbing—breaks up the chest cold, draws out the inflammation, stops the cough quickly.

Rub it on for rheumatism—it destroys the pain—drives it right away. Try it for stiff muscles—it works miracles in just such cases.

Give Nerviline a chance on your neuralgia, prove it out for lumbago, see what it can do for sciatica.

No pain-relieving remedy compares in power to cure with Nerviline.

Largest sale in Canada of any liniment for nearly forty years. The reason is plain. It satisfies every

The large 50 cent family size bottle is more economical than the 25 cent trial size. Sold by dealers everywhere, or the Catarhzone Co., Kingston, Canada.

**The Bayard of the Turks**

Turkish Commander Who Has Shown Himself to be a Gentleman

Apart from the courage and persistence with which the defence of Kut was conducted by General Townshend, the most notable feature of the siege has undoubtedly been the chivalrous attitude of the Turkish commander, Nur-ed-Din. The many stories which have been told of him may be apocryphal, but they appear to be founded on some basis of fact. At one time he was said to have proposed a truce while the Turks and English might together attack the marauding Arabs who have played havoc among the forces of either side and have behaved with incredible brutality to those wounded who have fallen into their hands. On another occasion he was reported to have driven a herd of cattle into the beleaguered town. These and similar tales may be untrue, but they illustrate the character of a man against whom his enemies have said nothing bitter. Like Nazim Pasha and other Turkish soldiers of the old school, Nur-ed-Din has shown himself a gentleman and a sportsman, and the readiness with which he has handed over all the sick and wounded will ever be remembered to his credit. He has displayed none of the vices of his German allies, but has fought cleanly and honorably, and so far as possible has endeavored to restrain the Arabs, fearlessly punishing those who have been caught disobeying orders.—The Times of India.

Sores Heal Quickly.—Have you a persistent sore that refuses to heal? Then, try Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil in the dressing. It will stop sloughing, carry away the proud flesh, draw out the pus and prepare a clean way for the new skin. It is the recognized healer among Oils and myriads of people can certify that it healed where other oils failed utterly.

A Word of Friendly Advice

Canada has a committee in the United States selecting and negotiating for the services of experts in railway investigation who can co-operate in the coming thorough-going study of the Dominion's transportation problems. A word of friendly advice may be permissible, in the light of experience on the southern side of the border. It does not follow, because a man is a university professor and a laicpsum -lwichku, w kkehlisMeha specialist in transportation problems, or in corporation securities, that he is incorruptible, or a friend of popular rights. The record of the fight of the present generation against privileged business in the United States shows that technical knowledge has to be supplemented by honesty of character.—Christian Science Monitor.

Of the Same Class.—"They say," remarked the spinster boarder, "that the woman who hesitates is lost."

"Lost is not the proper word for it," growled the fussy old bachelor at the pedal extremity of the table. "She's extinct."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Mendicant—Sir, I have paralysis, six children to support, my wife is sick and we are about to be dispossessed. Stalled Motorist—Piffle! Did you ever try to run a second-hand automobile?

Manitoba's Fish

The Piscatorial Features of the Lakes and Streams of Manitoba

The waterways, large and small of Manitoba are numerous. Several of such possess eligibility to be enumerated as gigantic areas. As an example, Lake Winnipeg, the ninth largest body of fresh water in the world, may be quoted. Few are Manitoba's lakes and streams in which piscatorial life is not abundant. A summary of the finny tribe contained therein is as follows:

Sturgeon are habitués of the Red River; occasionally this monarch of fish life will be met with in the Assiniboine and major streams. However, the icy waters of Lake Winnipeg form its chief feeding grounds; at Black Bear Island a fishery is under operation, the "catch" being forwarded principally to New York and other centres of the United States. The whitefish abounds in Lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba. The goldeye is of general distribution; the perch frequents waters within northern provincial confines. Few lakes and streams do not contain the sucker, and the black bass is of liberal quantity in various rivers. The rock bass is a tenant of the Red and Assiniboine rivers. Within waterways of muddy surface swims the catfish, a species devoid of scales and spoken of in the United States as the northern salmon. It is not possible to catalogue the dog fish as fitting for human consumption; this species is utilized by the Indian as bait for pike of the larger size. Authentic record of the eels' appearance in Manitoba is not obtainable; the claim is made that specimens of this reptilian water inhabitant formerly tenanted the lower reaches of the Pembina. A few streams contain ray or sunfish; the pike or jackfish is indigenous to all waterways.

Under the Department of Marine and Fisheries, lakes and streams of Manitoba are preserved from piscatorial depletion. An open season of stated length is provided for net fisheries of Lake Winnipeg and major waters. In accordance with his Rights of Treaty, the Indian inhabitant is privileged to obtain fish by any process within the waterways of the Reservations.—J. D. A. Evans.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

"What is the man charged with?" asked the Magistrate. "Dynamite!" was the unanimous reply of the six policemen who had made the arrest.—Tit-Bits.

Miller's Worm Powders are not surpassed by any other preparation as a vermifuge or worm destroyer. Indeed, there are few preparations that have the merit that it has to recommend it. Mothers, aware of its excellence, seek its aid at the first indication of the presence of worms in their children, knowing that it is a perfectly trustworthy medicine that will give immediate and lasting relief.

More than twenty creameries were in operation throughout the past winter in Manitoba, and none of the city dairies found it necessary to import any milk or sweet cream. From the opening of spring to June 10th, seven cars of creamery butter were shipped out of Manitoba.

COWAN'S Milk Chocolate MEDALLIONS

Dainty chocolate pieces, out of the run of ordinary milk chocolate, containing a real flavor of rich, creamy milk and the finest cocoa beans well blended.

Sold everywhere.

Made in Canada.

GOOD WORK OF DOMINIONS HAS BEEN REVELATION TO THE WORLD

GEN. ROBERTSON ON SOME PHASES OF THE WAR

Expresses High Appreciation of the Splendid Fighting Spirit And Well Organized Canadian Armies, Which Have Demonstrated the Quality of Manhood

"No, we really are not worried by the course of the war," said General Sir William R. Robertson, chief of the imperial staff, at army headquarters, in an interview with the Associated Press.

"As to the new offensive, a glance at the map will tell the story of our progress. And the happy expression of our wounded soldiers from the front reflects the spirit of the men. Do you notice that all published photographs show them smiling or laughing?"

The general himself smiled as he spoke; nevertheless, his manner subtly conveyed his realization of the fact that he was breaking the silence he had maintained so rigidly since the beginning of the war. He received the correspondent while seated at a table in the war office, within a few feet of the wire which permits him, with the aid of maps and the constantly arriving messages, to direct the moves in the conflict in France.

The room is in keeping with the character of the man. It is furnished with such spartan simplicity that the table, chairs and map rack are the only articles of furniture.

"Our hearts were touched by the ready response of our fellow Britishers from overseas on the outbreak of the war," the general continued. "To say we are proud of these men underestimates our sentiments. If the manner in which these sturdy sons of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Canada and our gallant little Newfoundland came forward with their thousands surprised the enemy, their valor and gallantry in battle were a revelation to the world."

"We have come to feel that our type of government is not so bad after all. Yes, they are still coming, and while it is hard to single out particular parts of the empire, the Canadians can learn again through our high appreciation of their splendid fighting spirit and well-organized armies. At Ypres, Festubert and many other closely contested engagements they demonstrated the high type of vigorous manhood produced in the new world."

The subject of general speculation as to how long the war would last caused the general to shake his head and smile.

"That is a question touching human nature, which means dealing with a dubious proposition," he said. "None is wise in this."

Referring to the complimentary references by military experts to the work of the big British guns and the use of cavalry in the offensive, Sir William remarked: "The work of the guns interests us not only because of the organization required to produce them, but on account of the careful training which is necessary before the gunners are proficient. Scientifically accurate gunnery is required in this war probably as never before. The necessity of firing over the heads of advancing infantry of one's own side makes it so, and it is necessary that troops thus advancing have perfect confidence in the gunners."

A Hero of France

A Visible Symbol of All That France Has Suffered in the War

But it is General Gouraud who more than anyone else perhaps has touched the sentiment and the imagination of the army. This is due in some measure no doubt to the pathos of his figure. In Gallipoli he lost his right arm and had both legs broken, and as he limps rapidly along the parade, leaning heavily upon a stick, he looks like the visible symbol of all that France has suffered in these tremendous days. But much more than the physical appeal is the spiritual appeal of a personality of extraordinary sweetness and strength that looks out through the blue eyes I have seen with a candor, a comprehension, and a sympathy that are strangely moving. "I seem to see all Africa in those wonderful eyes," said a French officer to me, referring to the fact that it was in Mauritania and Morocco that Gouraud made his reputation. But there is more than Africa there. It is the soul of France that looks out from those eyes—the soul of a nation which is measuring its passion for humanity against the passion of might.—A.G.G., in London News.

The manager of a big department store is having every employee take swimming lessons before the employee is permitted to have a vacation. There's a sensible idea. But excellent as making people learn to swim is, it seems to us to be a more excellent thing not to allow him to learn to swim too well. Mr. Dalton, a "crack" himself, says: "It is the crack swimmer that goes down. He takes too many chances. In the death of that little Miss Hoo the other day there are several lessons. Do not play at wanting help. Do not run risks. Do not enter contests. Swim quietly and always safely."—New York Globe.

The Demand for Livestock

Jewish Trade in New York Takes 10,000 Head Weekly

The demand for pure bred cattle is increasing rather than diminishing, and many were the sales at both Calgary and Edmonton. In fact the demand goes on all the time. In ten days the firm of Yule and Bowles sold nearly \$7,000 worth of pure bred shorthorns. Eleven head went to T. B. Ralph, Elmore, Alta., and twelve to George Field, of Hutton, Field is a new beginner and has chosen shorthorns with which to try his luck. Three head went to G. W. Gilles of Gadsbury, Alta. One six months old bull brought \$400 and the 2-year-old bull, less fancifully bred, \$500. The Glenbrook Aberdeen herd sold several head also at very fancy prices.

Hon. Duncan Marshall has brought into Alberta 74 head of choice bred Shorthorns, among them, King of Diamonds, a son of Gainford Marquis. This bull is 3 years old and his dam was Mildred, one of the famous cows of the Watt herd. Mr. Marshall paid the tidy sum of \$1,500 for him to George Anderson of Bourgoin, Ont. Another choice bred bull is Spicy Sultan, a son of Superb Sultan.

At the experimental farm at Lacombe, some very interesting feed experiments are being carried on. There used to be an old saying that it took 30 acres of range grass to feed a steer, but Supt. Hutton has proved that this is absurd. Last year he fed 106 head of cattle on 620 acres of only prairie sod. Nothing had been done to this section, except to fence it. These cattle gained on grass alone, an average of 358 pounds each. After securing this gain on grass they were finished on grain and marketed the present spring. When it is remembered how many hundreds of thousands of acres of good pasture is yearly left to rot in the summer in the west, it is possible to get at least a glimpse of the economic waste which is constantly going on. Mr. Hutton is pasturing the same section, again this year, but with a smaller number of cattle. There had been no cattle on it prior to 1915, but the number on the section are pretty closely and he aims to give it time to recuperate.

Speaking of the fattening and marketing of cattle, a recent visitor to the large stockyards in the South reports that 90 per cent. of the cattle going on these markets at the present time are either of Polled breeds or have been dehorned. This adds emphasis to the recent statement in these columns as to the importance of dehorning stock. Also 40 per cent. of the stock offered in this way was finished at 24 months of age. While offerings of what might relatively be termed "baby beef" are large, there is a heavy demand, especially in New York, for big steers. About 10,000 head of cattle are killed on that market weekly for the orthodox Jewish trade. There are a million orthodox Jews in the city of New York. The Jews only eat the forequarter, and the hind quarters, loins and rounds go to the high-class hotel and restaurant trade. As this supply of the Jewish population of New York is steadily on the increase, there will continue to be a demand for cattle weighing 1,500 to 1,700 pounds.

An item which western producers of feeder cattle might well ponder is that a bunch of feeder cattle bought on the Winnipeg yards last year at \$6.25 per cwt. was taken down to Omaha and fed there, and ultimately shipped to the Chicago market and sold there the first week of July at \$11.25 per cwt. This is the highest spread on record between fall and spring prices. Also it might be remarked that it was the American feeder that got this money and not the Canadian shipper.

The Greatest Asset of Democracy

The greatest contribution (it says) that Great Britain has made to the war is not the number of men she has put in the field, or the munitions she has turned out, or the ships which have sailed the seas, but the unbroken front, solidarity, a stubborn tenacity of the nation as a whole. That is a true picture of the English which every one knows instinctively to be true. The confusion is in technique, and that is unimportant. There are nations that might run the war better, but there is not one that could be more trusted to win the war, and that, after all, is the thing that counts. "To be sure of this you have only to consider what would happen to the Allies if England deserted them, and what England would do if the Allies deserted her. She would go on alone, as she has been known to do before. England denouncing herself as inefficient is yet the greatest moral asset of democracy in Europe."—New York Times.

New Serbian Army

Force of 100,000 Brought From Corfu to Saloniki Without Loss of a Man

The Reuter correspondent at Saloniki writes of the successful transport of the Serbian army from Corfu to Saloniki:

"The Allies have another wonderful feat to their credit. Over 100,000 men have been brought through seas infested with submarines, with never a mishap or the loss of one man. It is an astounding performance, especially if we take into consideration the means the enemy undoubtedly possessed of knowing all about every departure and the zeal with which the Austrian U boats, particularly, must have sought the prize of a transport. But in spite of their vigilance and their daring and their ruthlessness they have not been able to interfere with the steady flow of troops which has poured into Saloniki regularly, methodically and unceasingly."

"The vessels have been entirely French transports, and great praise is due to skippers and crews for the manner in which they have accomplished their duties, but both French and Serbians gladly and gratefully recognize that their achievement would not have been possible without the British navy; that only the constant vigil and unceasing patrolling of our warships has made these Mediterranean seaways clear and safe."

"Over a hundred thousand Serbians are now encamped on the plains and in the valleys somewhere near Saloniki. A fine lot of men they are. Perhaps it has been a case of the survival of the fittest, but these tall, thick-set fellows show no traces of the hardships and sufferings of the retreat and exposure in Albania. Four months' recuperation in Corfu has sloughed away all marks of sickness, toil and privation. These Serbian soldiers look fit to go anywhere and do anything. And the men are as eager as they are fit. It is a new-born army and entirely re-equipped with new French and British uniforms; the men look exceedingly smart and soldier-like. Very proud are they of their new clothes, especially of the general service buttons on the British uniforms. It speaks well for the moral stamina of a people that can come through such trials without losing courage or becoming embittered."

"These soldiers are as confident as though the tragic past were not, or had never been. Artless, good-natured and genuine their faith in their great Allies is implicit. They are sad when they think of their homes in Serbia and of the women and children they have left behind. Few have heard anything from their families for over six months. But there is a grim determination about them and an enthusiasm at the thought of an advance on their enemies."

"Visitors are made very welcome at a Serbian camp. The whole talent of the regiment is mobilized in order to entertain the guests. The Serbians are a musical people, and some of the soldier choruses were very stirring even though the martial words were not understood. At one camp, where I missed the other day several of the men had really first class voices, and one soldier who accompanied himself on the violin had a tenor voice that would secure him an engagement on any stage. What everybody most enjoys, however, is the dance, the famous hora of the Balkans. It is very simple as far as steps go, but it is good to see the good-fellowship between officers and men as they join hands in the huge semi-circle which slowly to rhythm and measure revolves on the green. Then there were recitations and instrumental solos; we heard the gika, a national instrument very like the Scottish pipes, but cruder and without the drone of the pibroch. It was difficult seeing these men in holiday mood, to realize that each and every one of them had been more than once wounded and that the commanding officer had actually been wounded nine times; that they had been fighting almost continuously for four years; that they had been through scenes and experiences that might excusably have shattered the nerves and broken the bodies of the strongest. Yet here they were enjoying themselves as simply and wholeheartedly as children."

Unthreshed Grain For Poultry

One of the best ways we have found to give our hens interesting exercise in the winter time is to supply them with unthreshed grain in the sheaves. Oats, wheat and rye are all excellent for this purpose.

We always store away enough in the autumn so that we can supply one or more hundred to every twenty-five fowls each day that they have to be confined to the house during the winter. The pleasure and exercise they get in scratching for the grains, and hulling them, stimulates both health and egg-production.—R.B.S., in Successful Farming.

Why Prussia Makes War

The war of 1866 was entered on, not because the existence of Prussia was threatened, or in obedience to public opinion and the voice of the people—it was a struggle, long foreseen and calmly prepared for, recognized as a necessity by the cabinet, not for territorial aggrandizement or material advantage, but for an ideal and the establishment of power. Not a foot of land was exacted from conquered Austria, but she had to renounce all part in the hegemony of Germany.—From Moltke's "History of the Franco-German War".

HOW ORGANIZED COMMON PEOPLE OF RUSSIA BRIDGED THE DISASTER

MINDS OF MASSES LIFTED TO HIGHER VISIONS

Influence of the War on the People of Russia Has Been Far Reaching, and Never Before Have Russians Shown Such an Eagerness to do Public Service

"War is not at all bad," Pastor Charles Wagner, author of "The Simple Life," declared to me in the course of a Paris interview, December, 1914, says a United Press staff correspondent, writing from Petrograd. And when I asked him to go on and explain, he said:

"Out of this turmoil and slaughter a few blessings are bound to emerge, like lilies from the sand of a pond. For one thing I see a return from a highly material, to a more spiritual form of everyday life. For another I believe the minds of the masses will be lifted by the war in a vision of bigger things."

"No man can go through such an experience and remain the petty creature he was at the beginning. He can not go back to his owl and his fast and pick up bristle and thread just where he left off."

"War hardens, but war educates; one must be different afterwards, one must be wiser."

The pastor-philosopher was not speaking of the soldiers of France alone. He included all peoples affected by the war—the English, the French, the Germans, the Austrians and the Russians.

His inference was that France will be a different country after the war. So will Germany and England and Russia and all the others.

Russia is bound to be a new Russia. That is one of the things the war means to this mighty empire. If Western Europe will be changed through this Armageddon, how much more so will the Europe of the East where the people are comparatively young.

These are the things implied by Pastor Wagner.

Russia, in fact, has already changed, already started on the new road.

The American coming to Russia expects to find things more centralized than in France or England. He expects to see the government working independently, above and apart from the people because in the past the government has played the part of the parent looking after the needs of the child, or the people. To his surprise he observes nothing of the kind. He finds the Russian people working for and with the government.

He discovers two great armies in the land, one in uniform, under arms, fighting. The other in plain clothes, or overalls, at bench and lathe, working. The government's agent, the general staff, commands both and coordinates their efforts.

Through their All-Russian Zemstvo Union, their All-Russian Municipality Union, their Central Committee, their War Industry Committees, their Co-operative societies and kindred organizations, Russian plain people and Russian gentry are working hand in hand, collaborating with the government and army for the good of the country at large and for victory.

Never before have the people shown such an eagerness to do public service and never before have they displayed such an aptitude for it.

No one here makes any secret of these things. I have talked to many people high and low and the facts which I have attempted to set down in this series of articles are recognized as showing the new trend in Russia.

"War hardens, but war educates," said Wagner. And it "lifts the minds of the masses to higher visions."

One can see it working out here in Russia, even with the naked eye. The people have demanded to be put to work for the public good. Jobs have been given them, they have set to work and already they love it.

Soldiers as Good Citizens

How the Ironsides in the Time of Cromwell Returned to Peace

In connection with the position of soldiers after the war, it is interesting to read Macaulay's tribute to the old soldiers who fought under Oliver Cromwell: "The troops are now disbanded. Fifty thousand men accustomed to the profession of arms, were at once thrown on the world; and experience seemed to warrant the belief that this change would produce misery and crime, that the discharged veterans would be seen begging in every street, or that they would be driven by hunger to pillage. But no such result followed. In a few months there remained not a trace that the most formidable army in the world had been absorbed into the ways of the community. The Royalists themselves confessed that in every department of honest industry the said ex-residents were exemplary beyond other men, that none were charged with any theft or robbery, that none was heard to ask for alms, and that if a baker, a mason, or a waggoner attracted attention by his diligence and sobriety, he was in all probability, one of Oliver's old soldiers."

Brotherly Love of Nations

Why German Antipathy Is Shown More Against Britain Than France or Russia

Apparently the Germans have decided that if they must be licked they would rather be licked by the French than by the British. They are still "strafing" England. This does not mean, by any means, that the Germans have come to the conclusion that they will have to be licked, but merely that they will take no chances. That must be the meaning of their operations against the drive of the allies on the western front. Paris as well as London, says that the Germans are making a more desperate resistance to the British offensive than they are to the French offensive, that they are opposing it with more guns and more men, and that they are directing their reinforcements to that part of the front. In both capitals this explanation is given of the greater progress made by the French.

This German antipathy to Great Britain is also disclosed, no doubt unwillingly, in the Berlin official announcements. It is a feeling that is easily explained. But for Great Britain Germany's task would have been comparatively easy. First the British navy, next British financial resources, and lastly British soldiers and munitions have been the chief obstacles to Germany's military success. They have blocked her at every stage of the war, and now they threaten to turn the tide of battle against her. It is hardly to be wondered at that Germany is quite willing to have God punish England, although the circumstances can hardly justify such heathenish expressions of hate as are contained in Ernst Lissauer's notorious verses.—Hartford Courant.

The Puzzled German People

The people of Germany are beginning to get angry with their rulers because of the privations they are forced to endure.

The rulers are in an awkward position. They have made the people believe that Germany has won victories on land and sea, and the people begin to think it is time the victorious kaiser should stop the war and rest content, having gained Belgium, a large part of France, a good deal of Poland, and the mastery of the sea.

How is Berlin to tell the German people that all these boasted victories amount to nothing—that the British navy is still on the job, and that the Kaiser's armies would be destroyed if they tried to jump up and run home?

The people are rioting in 20 cities and they will have to be told the truth very soon. One leading German paper hints at it in saying that the Allies will offer Germany no peace but a shameful one. And such as it is Germany must in the end accept it. The people will have to be told.—Toronto Star.

Our Naval Heroes

These men have died for us and for all who exist, behind the shelter of the Fleet, under the ample folds of the British flag. They have met death as they prepared by years of strenuous training to meet it whenever the hour should strike, and the memory of their courageous end in face of the foe will be revived whenever, in fuller knowledge, the story of this battle is recalled in after years. The ships we could spare, though their disappearance represents a decrease of our strength; they are not a serious, and certainly in no sense a vital, loss. The deaths of officers and men represent a disaster, for they cannot be replaced. They have made the great and final sacrifice, their personal history henceforth to be incorporated in the pages of the glorious record of British seapower, by which the empire was created, and by which it exists today, its strength renewed by the very influence of the war.—London Telegraph.

Let No Mistake Be Made

Viewed from the standpoint not of the immediate present, but of the unknown future, the position is as grave as any which has confronted the world. Every ship that sinks beneath the water raises the price of the necessities of life in every country on either side of the Atlantic. With every man, woman, or child who is assassinated the security of the whole human family is lessened. That is the situation. If it be evaded today, the terrible penalty must be paid tomorrow. It is not for us to attempt to dictate to neutral peoples how they should think and act in this emergency. Let no mistake be made—seeds are now being sown by the enemy in the oceans which may spring up in the years to come and choke civilization.—London Telegraph.

Women Soldiers in Russia

Russian Lady Colonel Commands a Cossack Regiment

While Great Britain and France have vast numbers of women employed manufacturing munitions of war, and in many other ways aiding the allies to bring the war to a victorious end, it is only in Russia that the women soldier, with rifle, bayonet, and in khaki, is to be found.

There are whole companies of Russian women, it is believed, who are at this moment at, or near to the eastern lines, ready to play a part in hurling the Germans back to their own land.

Whether that report be correct or not, the official records at Petrograd testify again and again that women soldiers and officers have fought and died in the trenches. One authority places the number who have been reported upon at 400 and one of these is Colonel Madame Kovesteva, in command of the Sixth Ural Cossack Regiment.

The lady colonel has been seven times under the fire of the enemy, borne the fatigue of the march, the gloom and danger of the trenches, and been twice placed on the stretcher, wounded, for the base hospital. Her bravery won for her the admiration of the veterans who stood by her side—men who had fought around Port Arthur, and on the plains of Manchuria. She has been decorated by her general and promoted to the rank of a colonel of the regiment, which is not a mere honorary title.

Then there is Kira Bashkrowa, an eighteen year old Vilna girl, who joined the Russian army in October 1914, under the name of Nicholas Popin. She gained the Cross of St. George for her daring reconnoitering. After being in hospital for some weeks suffering from a slight wound and typhus, she rejoined her regiment in the firing line.

In a letter to her mother she stated that there are three other women serving with her.

A girl of twenty, the daughter of Colonel Tomilovsky, accompanied her father to the front in September 1914. She had her hair cut short and donned the uniform taking part in several engagements.

On various occasions Mlle. Tomilovsky served as orderly, scout, and telegraphist, and she was finally appointed to the command of a platoon. She succeeded in "tapping" a German staff telegram relating to a plan to break the Russian centre and, as a result, the Russian troops were able to repulse the enemy with heavy losses.

Fathers and Sons

A Good Way to Keep the Boys on the Farm

There is one benefit of farm life that has not received the recognition it deserves: It is the opportunity of the father and the sons to work together and to be together.

It is the habit to say that men who win owe their success to their mothers. Like all general statements this is not wholly true, and even if it were true it would not mitigate the responsibility of the fathers. The best man with the best mother would have been better if he had had more of his father's influence.

In the pell-mell, absorbed life of the past quarter of a century the fathers have been thinking more of business than of family, more of dollars than of sons, and under the circumstances it has been amazing that the young fellows have done so well. For, take it any way you please, no influence can help character and initiative in a son like that of a father.

And the only way this influence can exist is by contact. Association is everything. We hear much about environment. A boy's best environment is his father and mother. The blessing of the farm is that this association usually means the finest kind of companionship. When we see father and son companions we give thanks for that kind of father and put all our confidence in the future of that son.

When the father sticks close to the boys there is a likelihood that the boys will stick to the farm.—The Country Gentleman.

Oldest Living Thing

One of the wonders of the ancient world, and probably the greatest of them, was the Pyramids of Egypt. And yet some of the giant sequoias of California that now grow thrifty trees had bark on them a foot thick when Cheops began building the great pyramid that bears his name. Beneath the shadow of the pyramids Napoleon said to his troops: "Forty centuries look down upon you." There are trees in the grove estimated by scientists, among them John Muir, the eminent naturalist, to be 8,000 to even 10,000 years old.

The oldest living things in the world today are these giant trees. Also the species of vegetation to which they belong is the oldest in the world. The sequoia tree, exactly like that of California, flourished several million years ago. We know that because we find their fossil remains buried beneath thousands of feet of rock and geologists are able, by reading the leaves of those rocks as an ordinary man would read a book to tell when the sequoias beneath them lived.—Kansas City Star.

A bullock was sold in the Lincoln England, market recently at a price working out at \$3.62 per 14 lbs. This is the highest price so far recorded, and in pre-war times \$2.25 per stone would have been considered dear.

A Bulwork of the Empire

How the West Has Contributed to the Success of the War

Toronto Mail and Empire, concluded an article on closer relationship which will undoubtedly exist between the Motherland and the overseas Dominions after the war, in these words: "There were those who said, and continued for long to say, that the expenditure on the West was a waste of money, that Old Canada was burdening itself financially in order to bring into existence agricultural communities and would bring down the price of wheat Ontario had to sell, and that for the visionary idea of expanding the Empire. But the West has proved a splendid investment for Old Canada and a great source of strength to the Empire. No other part of the country is contributing of its manhood in the same ratio to the strength of our overseas forces. Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia have exceeded their quota of the 500,000 to which it is sought to bring up Canada's army organization. The West is a bulwork of the Empire. This is the answer to those who have been talking of the 'Americanization' of the Canadian West."

The Canning Industry

Remarkable Growth of Important Industry in Ontario

When the canning industry was first established in Ontario corn for canning was cut from the cob by hand with a knife. It was then considered good work to put out 800 cans a day. A modern factory will put up 100,000 cans in a day with equal ease.

The first canning factory in Ontario was started 34 years ago. There are about 120 factories in operation at present and these give employment to 14,000 people.

The total output of these factories is between three and four million cases with 24 tins to a case.

This is sufficient to provide a railroad of 20 cars for each working day of the year.

The average yield of tomatoes is around 250 bushels per acre, and canners expect to pay 25 cents per bushel this year.

The average yield of corn runs at four tons of cobs per acre. This brings \$7 to \$8 per ton, and the corn fodder left is worth nearly as much.

The straw from which peas are taken for canning make excellent feed. In some cases it is hauled back from the factories and sold back to the farmers by the ton for winter feeding, in a few cases it is fed direct from the silo to stock owned by the canning companies.

The Passing of The Ox

How the old timers, of a generation back, let us say, would have rubbed their eyes at beholding in cold type this little item from the current number of The Peterborough Transcript:

"A strange incident recently was the sight of two pairs of oxen, which met on Main street. Oxen are becoming very scarce in town."

"A strange incident," forsooth! Oxen on the main street of a New Hampshire town—two pairs of 'em at once! Call everybody to see the strange sight! And, indeed, it would be a sight worth seeing in many a town of this good old State, that once boasted its prize yokes of oxen, and could turn out a magnificent and stately string of them, when a road was to be broken in winter or some particularly big and cumbersome object was to be hauled from one part of the town to another. But the times change, and motive power changes with them. Oxen were slow, presumably they are slow even to this day, and even in Peterborough, which is by no means to be considered a sleepy burg or on low gear in its movements.—The Manchester Union.

The Triumph of Voluntarism

The King's message announces for the first time the total of the force raised by voluntary enlistment since the commencement of the war. It is no less than 5,041,000 men—considerably more, that is to say, than that tenth of the population which before the war was held to represent the ultimate fighting strength of a nation. In view of what has happened since it is impossible to regard without mixed feelings this gigantic figure. But on the magnificent testimony which it furnishes to the efficiency of the patriotism which inspired it, there is no man who can fail to echo the King's glowing words. There has been nothing like it in the history of the world.—London Daily News.

Said the Kaiser, addressing the crews of the battered High Seas Fleet, upon its return from its first meeting with the British armament: "The English fleet was beaten; what you have done you did that, in the future, Germany may have freedom of the seas for its commerce." But there is no more freedom for German commerce than there was before the fight. If a German merchant gets an order for a package of postcards, from any part of the world more distant than Scandinavia, he must appeal to the Allies as he has been doing, for permission to ship them. All the Kaiser's boasting cannot obscure that bitter fact.—Providence Journal.

On the Right Track

Sir George Foster has the right idea when he declares, as he did in a recent speech, in London, that industry should be nationalized as soon as monopoly threatens to control it.—Calgary News-Telegram.

People Starve in Germany

Woman's Letter Passed by Censor, Tells of Privations Endured

Conditions of great destitution and practical starvation in Germany are revealed by a letter received at New York. It was written in Bad Warzburg on May 11, 1916, and bears the "Passed by Censor" slip at the end where it was opened by that official. The letter is remarkable in that it was allowed to leave Germany, carrying as it does the message of the privations being suffered by the writer, an elderly woman and the mother of a young man to whom it was written in New York.

After commenting on other matters, she writes:

"Our conditions here are beyond description. Every day the outlook is becoming more and more dreadful. We absolutely without enough food to eat, and we are living far back in the interior, quite removed from cities of any size. It is very sad to see that those having large cellars have stored away the butchers' supplies so that we are left to starve."

"We have nothing to cook; and though we have money, meat and other supplies are refused at any price. H— and the others are so emaciated that their bones seem to protrude their skins."

The letter concludes with the hope that the war will be soon ended.

Weed Inspectors Convene

The convention of weed inspectors for the province of Alberta, which met recently at Claresholm, was productive of much interest in the prairie provinces.

Among the principal speakers during the convention were: Dr. Rutherford, head of the natural resources department of the Canadian Pacific Railway; Dean Howes, of the Agricultural faculty of Alberta University, and Professor Blue.

The first part of Dr. Rutherford's address was reminiscent. He spoke of the early days in Manitoba, and how difficult it was to awaken an interest in the weed menace.

After vainly endeavoring to induce the government to adopt some means of checking the weed nuisance, as a last resort he published a pamphlet giving cuts of the various noxious weeds, and sent copies broadcast through the province. This caused the farmers to look around their fields. They found that what they considered innocent flowers were harmful weeds of the worst kind.

The next time the legislature met the members accused him of introducing noxious weeds into their constituencies. On one occasion he found a station agent fertilizing and watering with great care, a bed of ordinary stem-weeds.

In Alberta the commonest weeds were tumbling mustard and the Russian thistle. He thought, however, that if the Canadian thistle were allowed freedom to pursue its own virile course, that it would, in a short time, take first place. Regarding the control of the plant, he advised, "keep it under the ground; never let it breathe, and it must die."

Dean Howes thought that the most effective means of controlling noxious weeds was to sow good seed. Good farm methods were not the product of modern minds. Pliny, the Roman writer, who lived 1800 years ago, wrote on the best methods of growing alfalfa, and gave advice which twentieth century farmers might well follow. "There is nothing," he said, "that a farmer is so lax in as concerning the selection of seeds."

The selection of seeds came under three heads: (1) Purity of seed, (2) seed vitality, (3) Soundness of the stock.

From experience he said, he knew that there was much poor seed coming from the seed houses into Alberta. Farmers should demand good seed, and make the seed men guarantee the seed that they sell.

The quantity of seed required per acre depended on its vitality. He had tested seed that only germinated one per cent.; the best seed is the seed that germinated the largest percentage in four days. Regarding frozen grain, he said that frozen oats never grow. Wheat will germinate, but it is never wise to sow it if it can be avoided. Frost causes a low vitality, and must affect the yield.

The following rules were given: (1) Screen the seed, and sow big seed. (2) Keep breeding and pick out the big heads. (3) Sow seeds grown on your own farm. Seed doesn't run out, as some think, except from lack of selection.

Prof. Blue gave an address on the work of the weed inspectors, and among other things he said:

"The weed inspector is one of the most valuable men in the community. He used to be considered as a trouble maker when he visited a farm but now sentiment is changing. The weed inspector should know the weed act, and when he approaches a farmer should try to interest him in the problem of getting rid of his weeds for his own sake as well as for that of his neighbors. He should advise the farmer of the value of a cultivator, and also of a fanning mill, and should encourage him to have his own seed plot every year."

"Farmers claim that the government has distributed poor seed. That may be true, but if the farmers didn't grow poor seed the government wouldn't be able to buy it."

Prof. Blue advocated good fencing as the best way to control tumbling mustard and Russian thistle, and then took up the act explaining its provisions and requirements."

Dangers of a Thunderstorm

Places Where Lightning Will Strike and Where It Will Not

The fear of being struck by lightning is both a very real and a very sensible fear, says the Philadelphia Inquirer.

But lightning can be avoided like all other evils. It will strike in certain places and it will not strike in other places. There are reasons for its behaviour in both cases, for nature never operates by chance.

A steam engine or a railroad coach is as safe as any place in the world as far as lightning is concerned. No one has ever been struck by lightning while he was aboard a train.

The business part of a city likewise is never struck by lightning. Neither are tall skyscrapers ever hit. It is a matter of record that insurance companies never have any losses from lightning striking any building with metallic sides and framework of iron and steel.

A steel battleship is also safe from the bolt from the clouds, as is a steel windmill tower. This is because everyone of the objects is its own lightning rod and needs no further protection than they can give themselves.

There is another list of things which lightning will surely strike. It will strike a country house or a house in the outskirts of a town. It likes to hit a barn, church, school-house, tree, stable or animal, especially if it is near a wire fence.

As for a house the safest place in a lightning storm is your iron or brass bed. It is very dangerous to stand near the bed because you are taller than the bed. The reason why you are safe when lying on it is that the bed head and foot extend above your head. The current will not leave the bed to pass through your body. The walls and the floor of the room may be ripped to pieces, but you will be safe as long as you lie still in your bed.

Feather beds offer no protection whatever from lightning unless they lie on a metal bed. If the bed is of wood and the springs are steel, the wood on the bed may split to pieces, but you will nevertheless remain unharmed.

During the day the safest place in a house is in the centre of a room, provided there is no stove near.

Contrary to popular opinion it makes no difference whether doors or windows are open or closed. Lightning can get in under any circumstances if it wants to.

Where Do House Flies Go

Scientists Unable to Determine Where Flies Go During the Winter

Where does the house fly go in winter and how does it get back? That was a favorite mystery for generations, but a few years ago fly experts began to say a lot about wintering flies, and so within the past couple of years we have had a flood of fly literature telling us that if we swatted an over-wintering house fly we would kill possible descendants running into the billions.

Well, in the middle of the past winter we happened to see flies in a building in a certain town of one of the Middle States. We mentioned the fact to an entomologist and he doubted that they could be house flies. So there was nothing to do but to catch a few of them and prove that his skepticism was superfluous. But it was not. He was right. Furthermore, the scientists will not admit such a thing as an over-wintering house fly until it can be established by better evidence than they have been able to find.

Recently Prof. Arthur Shipley, of Cambridge, spoke before the Royal Society of Arts on insects and the war. In the course of his talk he said of the house fly: "We used to think that some, in a state of suspended animation, were 'carried on' through the winter months. This is, however, non-proven. He concluded: "The manner in which the interval between one fly season and the next is bridged still remains unsolved." It is safe to conclude that nobody knows where the flies go in winter—but everybody wishes they would stay there.—The Country Gentleman.

Immigration Figures

The immigration department has compiled figures which show that from July 1, 1900, to March 31, 1916 a period of almost 16 years, immigrants from the British Isles who went on to the land in Canada numbered 1,168,292. English immigrants headed the list with a total of 839,837, while Scottish numbered 241,993, Irish 72,962 and Welsh 13,498. In addition, a large number of farmers and farm laborers of the immigrating class came from the British Isles and settled in all parts of the Dominion without homesteading. The biggest movement from Great Britain to Canadian homesteads occurred in 1913, when 150,542 natives of the British Isles settled on Canadian farms. The movement to Canada exceeded the 120,000 mark in 1908, 1911, 1912, 1913 and 1914.

In 1915 it dropped to 43,276 owing to the war. The statistics just issued show that between 1897 and 1916, 18 per cent. of the homesteads entered in the west were taken up by settlers from the British Isles, 30 per cent. by Americans, and 28 per cent. by immigrants from other countries. Canadians took up the remainder of the lands homesteaded.

Immigrants to Canada during the 1915-16 period included 27 Germans and 15 Austro-Hungarians.

Cost of War Mounting

Losses Will Reach a Total Unheard of in the Past

One hundred billion dollars will be the cost of the war if it lasts another year, according to Mr. Jean Finot, who makes an interesting comparative study of the subject in an article in the Paris Revue.

"If this war lasts three years," he says, "the losses will reach a total unheard of in the past. They will amount to one hundred or one hundred and twenty billion dollars. The losses occasioned by the present conflict have no analogy in the history of past times."

"According to the calculations of economists and statisticians armed conflicts from Napoleon I. to our day all added together, have not caused one-half the sums absorbed by the present war. The Napoleonic wars, properly so called, which are considered the most sanguinary in the history of past times, cost only about \$15,000,000,000. They lasted twenty years."

"The Crimean war cost the countries taking part in it about eleven or twelve billions. The civil war in America did not cost more than \$7,000,000,000 or \$7,500,000,000. The war between Prussia and Austria in 1866 necessitated an expense of only about \$500,000,000."

"According to the estimate of Mr. Mathieu-Bodet, minister of finance in 1874, the war of 1870 cost France the total sum of \$2,499,000,000. In this figure are included the losses to the state, to the departments, the communes and individuals. The cost of caring for German troops after the conclusion of peace and before the complete evacuation, amounted to \$18,000,000, is also included."

"An English statistician puts the direct expense of all belligerents from Napoleon I. to the war of 1914, \$36,000,000,000 to \$40,000,000,000."

"Considering only the allied armies in the present war, it may be noted that the number of combatants on our side now amounts to about 14,000,000. If we admit an average daily expense of \$4 a day for each soldier, including ammunition, we will have a total expense of \$1,680,000,000 a month, or about \$20,000,000,000 a year."

For France alone the budget amounts to \$6,193,200,000 yearly, according to M. Almond, who recently made a report to the French senate.

Added to the above are the sums paid to allied nations—Belgium, Serbia and others—which raise the expenses to \$18,000,000 a day, \$560,000,000 a month, or \$6,700,000,000 a year.

At the same time England's expenses have risen from \$17,000,000 a day to \$22,000,000 and are soon expected to reach \$25,000,000 daily, or \$9,125,000,000 a year.

On the other side, Germany's expenses, which to date are about \$10,000,000,000, it is estimated will be at least \$13,000,000,000 by next June. Austria's about \$10,000,000,000; Turkey's \$600,000,000, and Bulgaria's \$520,000,000, or \$34,120,000,000 for the Teutonic allies.

Then there is Japan, who issued an internal loan of \$26,000,000 at the beginning of the war, and whose expenses in the capture of Kaio-chou and the German Pacific archipelagos and their occupation were about \$100,000,000. San Marino, too, has spent several hundred thousand dollars erecting anti-aircraft defences against Austrian aeroplanes. The allies will thus have spent about \$52,000,000,000, and the Teutons \$34,000,000,000 at the end of three years' war.

These sums give a total of about \$86,000,000,000, somewhat less than the estimate of Mr. Finot, but agreeing with the calculations that cost of the present war is more than double all the wars of the nineteenth century, from those of Napoleon I., plus all the wars of the first dozen years of the present century.

Future of the Turks

The hour of disillusion for the Turks has struck. It is the crucial hour for their government, perhaps the hour for their doom. For the people it may be a new beginning, the significance of which they can as yet but very imperfectly estimate. Russia has some thirty million Moslem subjects, peaceful and prosperous like the Moslem subjects of Great Britain, France and Holland. The Turks are enduring intolerable suffering as the result of the entrance of their government into war. The return of peace will find them stripped of all that makes life worth living. In despair they will cling to any sincere offer of help. Such offers will be made by those they are now told to count their enemies. But Americans only will be so situated that they can give them both the material and the spiritual aid of which they will be conscious they are in dire need. It may be our privilege and glory to take the lead in saving not only an ancient Christian race, but a vigorous Moslem race also from destruction.—From "Armenians and American Interests Under Russia," by Rev. George F. Herrick, D. D., in the American Review of Reviews for July.

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Dominion Expenditure Lower

Dominion revenue for the first three months of the present fiscal year amounted to fifty-six million dollars as compared with thirty-six million last year. Expenditure for all ordinary and capital expenditure including interest on national debt, was twenty-seven million, which is less than last year. Considerable of Canada's war expenditure is being paid out of the current revenue.

The Didsbury Pioneer

H. E. OSBORN, Prop.

Subscription: \$1.00 per year
U. S. Points: \$1.50 per year
Advertising rates on application

Some people forget that this summer has been an extremely wet one and because the forces of nature cannot be controlled expect that in a small town like Didsbury an elaborate system of drainage should be installed right off the reel. The best of a bad condition will have to be made because for one thing it is too late to do much this year and financial conditions do not warrant a big expenditure of money for this purpose. This condition has not existed so generally in the history of the town, and perhaps we will not be called upon to suffer again to the same extent for some years. It is up to us all to make the best of things and help those in authority to tide over a critical time in affairs. If there was much danger to health through the water caused by extreme heat it would be a great deal worse, but this condition does not exist and a little hard muscular work in handling the pump will give you exercise.—We know, we have to do it.

A Protest

DIDSBURY, AUG. 9TH, 1916

EDITOR PIONEER,

DEAR SIR:—I wish you would kindly give me space in your paper to enter a protest against the School Board engaging or continuing in their employ any man who is free from family cares or is in any way qualified for the army.

The British nation, of which we form a part, is now passing through the greatest crisis in her history. She is fighting for her own national existence and for the right of the smaller nations of Europe to govern themselves according to their own ideas. To be successful we must have men and more men.

Our country is calling for them, men in the prime of their manhood. Canada yet wants many thousands of volunteers to fill her ranks. As a ratepayer and as a father of children who attend the school, I protest against any man who is so unmoved by his country's call taking my tax money or teaching my children.

How do we know a man is a patriot; if he refuses to answer his country's call in time of such dire distress surely we can question his loyalty, and how could he explain the words of the poet where he says:

"Breathes there a man
With soul so dead,
Who unto himself hath never said
This is my own my native land."

And that man who won't don the khaki when his country needs him is not fit to be over the boys and girls of Canada.

Thanking you for your kindness in favoring me with so much space.

A TRUE CANADIAN,

P. S.—This is equally true of some more of our young men who we see sitting around in the evening eating ice cream and playing the gallant.—A. T. C.

Auction Sale

MR. LEWIS

Under instructions from Mr. Lewis, I will sell by Public Auction at his residence in east Didsbury, Berlin St., second house east of Mr. Gathercole on

Monday, August 28th

the following, consisting of:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Brass bed, new; 2 enamel beds; 2 dressers; wash stand; coil springs; 2 flat springs; 3 mattresses; 2 toilet sets; Wpg. extension couch; buffet; center table; round extension table; square extension table; 5 dining room chairs; arm chair; 2 rockers; baby's high chair; Joy range, nearly new; axe; tub; number of stove pipes; rug; Bonny Oak heater; gasoline stove; wash boiler; Vacuum washer; wash board; linoleum; stair oilcloth; Kitchen cabinet; crock churn; 2 milk cans; buck saw; rocking horses; 2 tea kettles; stew kettles; sauce pans; meat grinder; 4 lamps; butter bowl and ladle; lantern; Asparagus fern and other house plants; 2 dozen chickens, and other articles too numerous to mention.

As Mr. Lewis is leaving town everything will be sold without reserve

Sale to commence at 2 p.m.

TERMS CASH

G. B. SEXSMITH, Auctioneer
W. G. Liesemer, Clerk.

FALL TERM

September 5 is the opening date of our Fall Term. Let us prepare you for business. If you can't pay cash you can pay when you get a position. The best investment you can make is in a practical education. Our unsurpassed equipment and our staff of experts are at your service. The Garbutt School of Calgary is not the cheapest but the best, and it pays to attend the best. Write the Principal, T. G. Garbutt today for catalogue.

Garbutt Business College

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FOR THE

DOMINION WAR LOAN

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By purchasing a bond you will help to WIN THE WAR and obtain for yourself an investment of the highest class yielding a most attractive rate of interest.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE
OTTAWA.



Take One Tonight

—if you feel bilious, "headachy" and irritable— for that's a sign your liver is out of order. Your food is not digesting—it stays in the stomach a sour, fermented mass, poisoning the system. Just take a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets—they make the liver do its work—they cleanse and sweeten the stomach and tone the whole digestive system. You'll feel fine in the morning. At all druggists, 25c, or by mail from Chamberlain Medicine Company, Toronto 14

CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS

Greater Bargains Than Ever

To attract the people of Didsbury and surrounding country

Call at our store and see the shoppers picking up the bargains that we are offering for the week end

In our Grocery Department we have on sale for the week end the following specials

7 Cans Tomatoes . . . \$1.00	23 Cakes Sunlight Soap \$1.00	Purity Rolled Oats in Tubes 20c	3 Pkgs. Corn Starch . . . 25c
9 Cans Peas . . . 1.00	6 Cakes Castile Soap . . . 25c	20 lb. Bags R. Oats . . . 60c	Pork and Beans, 4 tins . . 30c
9 Cans Corn . . . 1.00	2 Packages Sopade . . . 25c	40 lb. Bags R. Oats . . . \$1.15	Tuxedo Coffee, per lb. . . 45c
9 Cans Beans . . . 1.00	2 Packages Gold Dust . . 45c	Tuxedo B. Powder, 2½ lb. tins . . 35c	Family Soda Biscuits, 2 bxs. 45c
10 Cans Salmon . . . 1.00	9 Cans Lye . . . \$1.00	Tuxedo B. Powder, 5 lb. tins 65c	Soda Biscuits, woodboxes 11c lb

EXTRA SPECIAL---2 lbs. Coffee and 1 lb. Tea for \$1.00

Grape Cider in quart bottles, a good drink for a hot day, 2 bottles for 45c

Just a few Odds and Ends in Summer Goods left which we offer at less than cost 25 only, Men's Straw Hats, all this season's goods, prices ranging from \$1.25 to \$3, your choice \$1.00

A Few Ladies' Waists on sale at \$1.00

A Few Middy's on sale at . . . \$1.00

25 Pair Ladies' Tan Hose, regular 35c at 15c pair

50 Children's Straw Hats, prices up to \$1.25, on sale at 50c each

All Summer Goods Reduced to Cost Price. Call and examine the bargains.

Preserving and Table Fruits Fresh Daily

WILLIAMS & LITTLE, Didsbury, Alta.

Lieut.-General Baden-Powell on the Boy Scouts

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR R. S. BADEN-POWELL was the guest of honor at a luncheon of the Canadian Club at Victoria, the distinguished visitor taking as a topic, "The Boy Scout Movement," of which he is the originator. Mr. Godfrey, president of the club, presided, and the guest of honor, on rising, said:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—It is difficult for me to rise and thank you as I should like to do for the very warm and generous reception you have given to me. I am afraid I have come here at the tail of a very long run of illustrious speakers, and you will not want to hear me talk, especially as I can only attempt to talk upon a subject which interests me, my own fads, which perhaps do not interest anybody else. Still, you have that excellent law that a man may not speak for more than half an hour, and therefore you will get an end of me before very long. In the meantime, I should like, if you will allow me, to explain in a very few words what the Boy Scouts are, what is our aim, how we carry it out, what results we have obtained, and how we think it may be of use to you, in your community here.

"Now the boy scouts, those urchins you see going around with poles, shirts, and cowboy hats, look like boys playing a game. So they are, from their point of view at first, but there is a great deal underlying that game. We don't try to make soldiers of them. People seem to think it a cadet corps which is altogether apart from our main point. Our main object is to make good citizens. That, you will admit, is a larger object than making soldiers, because it makes them patriots in the first place, and soldiering and sailing will come in after that. We try to do that by a method which appeals to the boys themselves rather than by drilling it into them. In the old country, there is a great need of some sort of manly education for the boys, especially those who come from the slums of the big cities. As you know, we have a vast army of unemployed now daily growing up in the country which threatens to be something more than a nuisance, to be a danger and a canker in the middle of our nation. But you have none of that in this country. Therefore you have not great need such as we feel for education for the boys in character and manliness outside their school walls. You cannot teach these things between the school walls. You cannot mould the man as you would like there. Outside there are already a large number of organizations at it.

"I don't claim that the boy scout movement has any originality in that way, but we make it attractive for the boys. We make it so that the boys will like to take it up. We do not force it upon them. The need is not so great in this country, and perhaps you think it futile to mention it at all. But I think there is some need even here if only to put discipline into them. The boys are manly enough, are independent enough, and have fine examples of manliness before them in their forefathers, but a country building itself into a great nation such as you are doing must take examples from others, seeing where they failed and where they succeeded. Your next-door neighbors are a new nation who have arrived. They have their great and their weak points, and I take it that among their weak points—they acknowledge it themselves—is the need for instilling discipline into the rising generation. They are taking up means outside the school walls for training their boys for, as it is well said, it is not the boys who are well up in the three 'Rs' who are the big successes in life. The self-made men in life are the men with character rather than education.

"One great essential in character is discipline, the discipline which brings about self-sacrifice and the will to obey orders, to carry out the spirit of a great movement rather than seeking individual ends.

"It seems a large object to connect with these ragamuffins, but they can be connected. G.A.—pa ipnS S.... uoDness connected, and I think it is surprising to see how the movement influences them from the higher and moral side as well as teach them how to become handy men. In the word 'scout' we do not mean merely the military scout. We include those men on the frontiers, and you know them well in this country, who are trekking in the wild, carrying on the job because it is their duty; the men who have to rely on their own endurance, their own courage, and their own knowledge to come out of their difficulty carefully. They are men strong to help each other in times of emergency and stress. They have a strong feeling of comradeship, and they have a strong feeling of patriotism. But when they come from the wilds, they are as tender as children and they are chivalrous to a degree. They are the best type of men in our Empire. You cannot get them in the cities; there they are luxuriated out of it. We hold up to the boys these men as scouts of the nation. We tell the boys a scout does this and that and he knows we mean a frontiersman, the manliest type of his race. We teach these boys to be backwoodsman rather than soldiers. We teach them how to build a fire, to pitch a tent, to swim a stream, to hack down a tree, and all those details that delight a boy, and he feels that he belongs to that great fraternity of scouts.

"We discountenance military drill because that makes the boy part of a machine whereas we want to develop the individuality. They have to obey orders quickly and smartly, but each boy has his own job to do and is using

his individual wits and hands. We teach him ambulance work and sailing, anything but military drill, which destroys the individual. Soldiering is objected to conscientiously by a great many parents because they think it introduces the boy unnecessarily early in life to the idea of fighting his fellow-man and bloodthirstiness. Therefore we have to consider that point of view, and we meet it halfway by not developing it. That comes later on, when he has learned the meaning of it and when he has come to years of discretion he can still take up soldiering. The scout movement does teach him all the essentials: self-reliance, looking after himself on a campaign, how to scout, to hide himself, to get information, to move about at night, to read maps, make them and to report. That gives all the essentials of soldiering without the dry bones of 'right and left' and tactics.

"It has taken a long time organizing the movement because there was such a rush of boys, and there was the difficulty of getting them under control. The movement has grown of itself. I merely suggested it to the boys of the cadet corps who first applied it to their own organization and then a great number of them took it up outside. The cadet corps have feared that we stand in the way of their recruitment. It has not been found so in practice, but, even if it were, it has to be considered whether they are doing all that was expected of them. They are doing great work undoubtedly in teaching discipline and patriotism, but at home the actual results are that not ten per cent. of the boys who are trained as cadets go into the army. They have lost the glamour of the uniform, are bored with the drill and do not want to take it up again. There is no harm in inviting the boys to be boy scouts, seeing that it can be run in connection with the cadet corps, by making boys scouts from ten to thirteen and then making them cadets. At the same time there is a large percentage from the scouts who do pass out to take up soldiering, about 80 per cent. up to the present time. The scouts might also be of great use to your future navy because we teach them to be seamen.

We sound the call of the sea and teach seamanship, all by games and competitions. That is, we teach them to be pirates or smugglers and revenue men in turn and we have whale hunting. Whale hunting is a great excitement indeed, although the whale is only a log. But in the end it does train them in becoming good boatmen and good seamen, and your country affords unlimited opportunity for carrying out that form of training. You can establish vessels in your different harbors, lakes and rivers which would serve as admirable club-houses for the boys, moored in position. Some of those old sealing schooners would make excellent club ships and the boys could live there week ends, and have the call of the sea sounded in their ears in a most easy manner by a gentleman fond of the sea.

I have every hope the scout movement will live alongside the other associations and will help them in every way we can, joining in a great combine to deal with this difficulty of manly education of our rising generation in citizenship. We propose to make it a little more open than the other organizations in the matter of religion because we don't undertake to teach the boys any special form of religion. We leave that to their own parents and pastors. What we insist upon is that the boy should profess some form of religion or another and observe it and carry into practice one point common to all religions, and that is to do a good turn to his fellow man every day of his life.

It is one of the points which the boys have taken up with the best spirit. They do carry out that idea of doing a good turn, whether to a person or an animal, and it does not matter how small the good turn is—it helps to build character. They have been sacrificing their amusements to do it and they have been risking their lives.

We have had an immense amount of life saving during these past two years of our existence, to a proportion which I had never dreamt of. We have had to award 130 medals to boys who had actually risked their lives in saving others and apart from the medals we have distributed hundreds of certificates in cases of minor good which they have done without risking themselves. The only difficulty is to find out when they have done these good turns, because we don't allow them to go bragging about it. They have to be reported by somebody else. We don't want the boys to make heroes of themselves; we leave that to others.

They learn ambulance work, saving from drowning, and they learn firemen's work, which is the finest kind of training; those points that come in useful directly an accident has occurred. I could go on all the afternoon with the different things we try to instill into them, but another important feature is that we try to teach them handicrafts useful to them when they grow up and become men. In England we suffer most fearfully from that disease of blind alley occupations, such as being newsboys and vanboys, occupations which boys take up because they bring in a wage for the time being and therefore satisfy the poorer kind of parents who do not look ahead. They follow these occupations to a certain age and then are thrown upon the world without having learned a trade or without learning to be energetic and they sink into the ranks of the unemployed and unemployable. That is to a large extent a condition which has to be faced and the army is increasing.

It is to try to prevent that that we are teaching these boys hobbies in con-

nection with handicrafts that they may grow to take up. Perhaps it is making them jacks of all trades and masters of none but it gives them ideas and among the hobbies they may find one which suits them better than another. They can go on and develop that until it becomes their profession for life. It is a very simple thing to get the boys to take up hobbies. After a hobby has been adopted, the boy chooses to pass an examination we give him. We don't actually teach the hobby but we offer a badge for proficiency in one. If the boy wants to learn something of carpentry, he goes to a carpenter and gets him to teach him what is required to pass our test. Then he presents himself for examination. The examination is conducted by two scoutmasters and a carpenter and if the boys succeed in passing, he is rewarded with a badge. After he gets six badges, he is allowed to wear an aiglet which makes him an awful swell. We have got thirty-three different trades for which we give badges, and after a boy has passed the tests in half a dozen of these he goes out with his half dozen and his aiglet. Then after that if he wants to qualify for four more badges, he goes on and becomes a King's scout and wears a crown above his other decorations. If he goes still further on and earns twenty-five badges he gets the order of the Silver Wolf, a little silver wolf to hang upon his neck. It sounds very nonsensical, but it appeals to the boys immensely, and they try to get these badges. I wish I could have brought with me the troop of sixteen boys who were elected to come out to Canada on this trip after an examination in knowledge of Canada for which 300 boys entered. I wish you could see them because among them four have got the order of the Silver Wolf, having passed in twenty-five handicrafts, and twelve of them have become King scouts. But they will meet many thousands of their brother boy scouts of Canada in Toronto at the end of this month, and there they can show their badges, and I hope they will have a very large following here of boys learning handicrafts.

That shows you they are not playing games in an indiscriminate way. They are learning not only handicrafts but they are learning to be chivalrous and thrifty. Every boy before he can get a badge at all has got to have a bank balance. It is not large. He has only to have a shilling, but his bank book has to be produced and it shows that he has broken the ice and has taken the first step towards becoming a thrifty man.

I am not going to detain you much longer but I should like to point out how we are doing things locally, and if we could have your support and your sympathy, it would be a very great help towards making these young fellows good men in the future. The movement means a good deal to you in the development of your city, of your province and of your country, and I hope you will help us if only by criticism.

A general principle of the organization is to have a council for each province. You know that at the head of the whole movement our late King was most sympathetic and helpful, and he has been followed by the present King as the head of the movement. In this country Lord Grey is an enthusiastic supporter, and the Governor is president and he is supported by a council which

is now about to be formed and which the Bishop of Columbia, the Premier of the province and the Minister of Education have promised to join. No doubt many of the prominent gentlemen will come forward to the council whose function is to advise the associations in the different districts. We want to raise associations in all the chief centres of industry so that we get local administration and local control of the movement. These local associations are made up of gentlemen generally interested in the boys, and they elect officers from among the younger men—I include all those between 18 and 20 years. Each gentleman takes charge of a troop of thirty to forty boys, which is divided into patrols of eight boys each with its own leader. That is an important point in our movement, responsibility is put upon the shoulders of the boy from the earliest age. The patrol leader is the commander of his little party of eight, and so you get down almost to the individual being properly trained. The patrol leader has charge of the training of his patrol under the scoutmaster, and with that responsibility upon him we find the boy rising to the occasion. So that if any of you have any young hooligan just make him a patrol leader and it will be the making of him. The hooligan is just the one I like to begin with because he has character and makes the best fellow in the end.

We deprecate the boys going around, begging for things, a practice which is becoming too common. In England every cricket or football club formed by boys goes around with the hat. They learn the habit and when they want to go to the technical school or buy tools or buy furniture to get married, they go around saying, "Give us something." Our boys are taught that when they want to get their hats or their poles they must work for them. In some places the equipment is first bought for them and they pay it back gradually, but I prefer to encourage them to buy at the beginning for themselves, starting with their hat or with their pole.

The greatest help you can give them is to offer them a job, and then they see that they must work in order to get the money.

We are also trying lately to improve the boys' status by forming organizations for their employment in Great Britain. The Board of Trade have been

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MAGIC BAKING POWDER

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NO baking powder that contains alum is fit to put in your home baked food. Alum lessens the flow of the gastric juices, causing indigestion and irritation. The heart and nervous system are also affected by alum, and it is pronounced unfit for any food by all food experts.



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FREE COOK BOOK If you have not received a copy of Magic Cook Book, send name and address on postal card and this valuable little book will be mailed free of charge.

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most helpful in this and are going to accept our badges of efficiency. We train them in points of farming and award badges for their knowledge. We have been presented with a farm in the old country where we propose to teach the elements of farming and later on I hope we shall get farms over the seas to which we can send boys for six months or so to become acquainted with local conditions.

We are trying to develop such things as messenger agencies which will enable the boys to actually earn money and keep the machinery of their troops working without having to draw upon people for funds, thus making it a self-supporting organization. I believe that in this city we are organizing a messenger agency, and I hope you gentlemen in business houses will support the movement by sending to headquarters for messengers.

I will not detain you longer. I am most grateful for your generous hearing and your sympathy which I see written all around me. Our only difficulty—I don't know whether it exists here, but it does at home—is to find the young fellows who will take up the work of scout masters. I should like to point out it is not very hard work. So many fellows who will take up the work of is all very well for you to talk about serving my country, but I have not the time and not the money. But once they get into it, they find there is a wonderful fascination in the work, fascination which they never expected. Training a dog or any kind of animal is fascinating, but when it comes to training a young human being, it is indeed a fascination. I find that when once a young man has nibbled at the bait, he is quickly hooked. It does not require much money or much time. It is not work, but a pleasing and fascinating occupation, and I heartily recommend it to every man who wants to do some good for his country and his kind. If the movement gets support, I am sure it will do great good to your rising and promising city, and to the great country which is growing up around you.

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SWEET CAPORAL Cigarettes.



British Munition Workers

Record of Industrial Mobilization Never Equalled, Says Lloyd George's Lieutenant

A dispatch from the British Intelligence Department, received in New York, gives further extracts from a speech made by Mr. Kelloway, of the Munitions Department at Bedford. He said:

"Germany has never done anything which equals the work in this country in the way of industrial organization. During the past twelve months, eighty arsenals have been built, or adapted, and with the exception of a very few, are now producing heavy howitzers, big shells, or explosives. The weekly output of 303 cartridges is greater by millions than the annual output before the war. There is a certain machine gun being produced by the hundred every week in a factory ordered planned, and built during the past twelve months, which had never been made in this country before 1915.

"France, Russia, and Italy have been supplied by or through Great Britain with many of the most important munitions of war. Many thousands of tons of steel have been sent to France. One leading firm has a factory devoted entirely to the making provision for a particular gun for the French government. Russia has been supplied with great quantities of grenades, rifle cartridges and guns, and explosives, and some of these have been instrumental in enabling the Russians to make their great offensive.

"Contributions toward the equipment of the Belgian army are continuous. There has been established in a certain village in this country a Belgian village with a Belgian factory, employing Belgian workmen, entirely engaged in the production of munitions for the Belgian army.

"The Serbian army has been equipped very largely from the workshops of the United Kingdom.

"There is as much work on one howitzer as on one of our large express locomotives. The Ministry of Munitions is now producing 18-pounders and 16-pounders, 4.5-inch and 6-inch, 8-inch and 9-inch howitzers in large quantities. It is a magnificent example of what British engineers can do when well led and organized.

"Before this vast output could be secured, it was necessary not only to secure factories, machine tools, and material, but labor had also to be trained and mobilized. Over 380,000 men out of 1,000,000 engaged in the chemical and engineering trades had joined the army, but against this 184,000 women were engaged in war industries in 1914. There are today 666,000. The total number of war workers was 198,600 in 1914, and now is 3,500,000.

"There are 471 different munition processes upon which women are now engaged. The women in France are doing wonders in munition making, but our women workers beat the world."

A New Type of Success

The Successful Farmer Studies Agricultural Text Books

A country newspaper has made a hit by devoting several columns weekly to paragraphs about people worth while near its town. In its hall of fame it places a young man working on a farm, and says of him: "The young man has acquired considerable knowledge of the occupation of farming by reading agricultural booklets. By so doing he is fitting himself to take advantage of the great opportunity awaiting energetic young men who engage in agriculture. He secures most of his textbooks free of charge, just as any other person can, by writing to the State College School of Agriculture and to the State and Federal Departments of Agriculture."

Here are two simple points: First, the fact that the young man is educating himself to become a better farmer places him at once among the best known persons of his neighborhood.

The other point is that practically every young man on the farm can get the textbooks for the same results by using a few postage stamps. There are better textbooks than official publications, but the earnest seeker for knowledge can find his mind busy. When he gets the taste he will become interested in obtaining the better books—and the way may open to a full term or a summer course at a college.

Family All Ready to Die

"I have but one purpose, one object to live for," said George Sallis, Harlesdon, London, England, when the clergyman of the parish called upon him a few hours after the news had reached him that his fourth son had fallen in action. "I am the only member of a large family left to do my bit, and I am going to do it. I know that I am well over the military age, but the War Office will surely not refuse a man who is sound in heart and limb, and can bring down a rabbit at 200 yards." The clergyman comforted the sorrowing wife by his side and reported the language of this hidden patriot to the War Office. He was of course, accepted and is now in camp getting ready to follow his lads in their deathless loyalty to King and Country.

What Russia is Doing

Populace of Russia is Helping to Win The War

Slowly, like a giant getting under way, Russia, backed by 50,000,000 people, is gathering strength. Russia's war is the people's war, and they are backing up the army in a way not to be found in any other country of Europe.

In England and France the governments are co-operating with the industrial corporations and bankers to the exclusion of well defined citizens' groups. In Russia, the government and army work with these, but also with an organized people, through non-political groups which have been formed all over the country—citizens' associations, co-operative societies, and peasants' unions. Then there is a central committee composed of citizens, to co-ordinate the efforts of the group and take the army's orders.

The citizens' organizations for aiding the country and the army are literally hundreds in number, but the majority of these can be bunched under one or the other of four general names. Then there is the municipal union, grouping the work of Russian cities. Next is the war trade committee. Lastly, there is the co-operative union, whose membership includes more than 30,000,000 persons, mostly peasants and whose activities affect in one way or another more than half the population of the Russian empire.

In order that the work of these organizations may clash as little as possible there is a central committee sitting permanently, week days and Sunday, in a building to itself here in Petrograd. When the government has need of this or that for the army, or for refugees, or for its organization back of the fighting lines, it can and does call on the central committee for aid.

There is not a single branch of human endeavor not at the beck and call of these citizens' organizations. All the sciences, arts, trades and occupations have been mobilized in this way.

Russia lacked sufficient munitions at the start of the war, and so did the other allies. But the difference between Russia and them was this: They were great industrial countries and she was not. Germany had had for a long time practically a monopoly of manufactured articles, chemical and so forth in Russia and as former Premier Count Kokovtsov pointed out, this had proved a positive curse to the empire. She lacked machinery to make them.

The Russian people, in view of these obstacles, through their organizations, have accomplished near miracles, and are still accomplishing them. Through their combined wits and resources they have bridged what otherwise might have been disaster.

Paternal Interest

The Treat of Going With Father is Too Often a Rare Occurrence

I think I may say I do not know a single child and I very much doubt if any one else does, who would not willingly give up his play at the offer of half an hour's companionship with a grown man whom he can trust and who really understands him. And when the grown man is the child's father, the response is just so much the more ready.

You notice I have said whom he can trust and who really understands him. And in those two conditions are implied all the obligations as well as all the rewards of fatherhood. If a boy cannot trust his father or if his father does not understand him, it is likely enough he will prefer his toys; and I cannot help feeling that he shows wisdom in the preference.

It is a pitiful commentary that so many children given the chance to be with their fathers, to sit beside them, to go for a walk with them, to hear them tell of this or that, will jump at the chance, not because the companionship is so complete and satisfying, but because it is a rare treat, a real novelty.—Laura Spencer Por-tor in the August Mother's Magazine.

Real Christianity

The poor of India converted to Christianity, are giving all to patriotic funds. Christianity often means more to these converts than to those who have been brought up comfortably in the faith.—London Advertiser.

Antelope Born in Captivity

Steps Being Taken in Saskatchewan To Perpetuate the Species

That antelope can be bred in captivity has been demonstrated by Reuben Lloyd, of Davidson, Saskatchewan, who has a small herd in an enclosure of ten acres of his farm. On June 5, twin antelope were born on the farm and Mr. Lloyd hopes to establish beyond doubt the possibility of breeding and rearing successfully these timid and swift animals in captivity. In addition to the antelope which Mr. Lloyd has in captivity he has a pair of deer, which raised a beautiful fawn last month.

That unique game animal of the prairies, the prong-horn antelope, is listed by most authorities as being the next candidate for oblivion. Almost as plentiful as the buffalo in the early days it is fast following the wake of that blocky animal of the ox-kind.

Steps have been taken by the Dominion Government to set aside certain areas of land with the object of saving the remnant of antelope that still remain, but nothing has yet been done in Saskatchewan by the way of establishing permanent fenced reserves, although something along these lines has been accomplished at Foremost, Alberta, where forty-two antelope have been fenced in.

Contrary to the opinion of most game conservators, Mr. Lloyd, of Davidson, was convinced that he could breed antelope in captivity, if given an opportunity. Through the kindness of the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Motherwell, who is keenly interested in the conservation of all beneficial wild life, the opportunity was presented, and Mr. Lloyd forthwith went to considerable expense in erecting a substantial eight-foot fence around ten acres of his farm, through the centre of which is a nice sized pond. At first he stocked the enclosure with two or three antelope, but success did not attend his initial attempts. However, he profited by his experience and persevered and now can show with pride twin antelope that were born on June 5 of this year.

F. Bradshaw, Chief Game Warden for the province, was privileged to inspect this game farm last week and secured a few photographs of the animals. In addition to the young twins, male and female, there are two adult males and two mature females. With the exception of one old buck the antelope are all doing well. These six animals form the nucleus of a breeding stock by which Mr. Lloyd hopes to establish beyond doubt the possibility of breeding and rearing successfully these timid and swift animals in captivity. If care, perseverance and enthusiasm can accomplish this object, success is assured.

Mr. Lloyd has also a pair of deer which raised a beautiful fawn last month. The young deer, which is covered with white spots, swam across the pond the second day after it was born. This was not surprising, but one was hardly prepared to see the young antelope follow their mother across the water without any apparent fear, much to the annoyance of the wild geese and ducks that were peacefully swimming around.—Regina Leader.

Women Sailors Next

A Cunard chief steward makes the prediction that the Conscription Act will produce a dearth of stewards in a few weeks, and that women will have to be sought to fill their places—in fact, he thinks that soon will be heard the familiar response on deck, but in feminine key, "Aye, aye, sir," to some order to lower the boats, clean the scrupers, unweave the hatches, turn the donkey engine, and so forth.

William Reen, chief steward of the Cunarder St. Paul, says that they have tried to obtain steward labor in the United States, but the disposition of young men there is against sea life. He adds that there are no men of any nationality to be had in Liverpool, and it may be that women will yet be articulated as "Jack Tars!"

A Painful Reflection

I painfully reflect that in almost every political controversy of the last 50 years the leashed classes, the educated classes, the wealthy classes, the titled classes, have been in the wrong. The common people—the toilers, the men of uncommon sense—these have been responsible for nearly all of the social reform measures which the world accepts today.—W. E. Gladstone.

Only One Fate for Kaiser

Not Until the Kaiser is Eliminated Will the Allies Negotiate With Germany

The present successes of the allies on the western front combined with the astonishing advances of the Russians on the east and the subsequent progress of the Italian troops in the Trentino must have its effect upon the German population. The fiction of a conquering kaiser overwhelming his enemies must gradually become apparent to his deluded people. Whether they will understand the truth lies with them.

The soldiers in the trenches indicate by their easy surrender that they are having their eyes opened. An officer with 150 men told his captors that he thought they would be of more use to Germany after the war than dead in the trenches. This is a sign of returning reason. When the German nation awakens to some degree of sanity it will begin to see that the only thing to be done is to take the allies at their word, and abandon the frightful policy to which the house of Hohenzollern has committed them. If they get rid of the incubus and its sister iniquity in Austria, the German people will find the allies easy to deal with.

It is not the German people but the abominable system of their kaiser and his clan that has created the enmity of the world for Germany. A republican Germany, or a Germany under any form of democratic government which would give the will of the people free play and put an end to autocracy in every shape, would see a speedy end of the war. It would be possible to negotiate with a free people, but never with the kaiser. For him there is only one fate, and that must be dictated by the allies at Berlin.—Toronto World.

India's Gifts Increasing

Both Princes and People Give Freely For Cause of Empire

A special despatch from Simla, India says:

News of the recent allied successes has been received with the utmost pleasure in India, and has infused a new spirit of enthusiasm throughout the country. Both Princes and people continue their generous war gifts. The Nawab of Malerkotla has lent his house in Simla, where the Government may accommodate 50 convalescent officers in a nursing home. The Maharaja of Benares has given the minihouse at Benares to house 150 patients, and will bear all the expense. He has also given a petrol launch for use in Mesopotamia. The Raja of Faridkot recently collected 18,000 rupees to purchase ambulances for the Indian troops.

The Durbars of Baroda, Bahawalpur, Faridkot and Kharsia have all given a number of horses as free gifts. The Maharaja of Patiala recently gave 21,000 rupees to the Red Cross Council of St. John Ambulance, which has received many subscriptions for its excellent work. It has just received a splendid collection of comforts from the people of New Zealand for general purposes throughout India. From Lady Chelmsford and the wives of the Provincial Governors downwards the women continue their splendid efforts in the aid of war hospitals, provision for comforts of the troops, etc.

Advice From Chief Scout

The Duke of Connaught Tells Boy Scouts That Character is Their Greatest Possession

"During his recent visit, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, and Chief Scout, in addressing the Scouts and their officers at Winnipeg, said: Boys, your character is your greatest possession, and I know of no organization doing more than the Boy Scout Movement, for the building up of a strong, verile, manhood, and I hope that the older members of the community will aid and encourage this movement in every possible way. I am shortly leaving the Dominion, and one of my greatest regrets is, that I cannot continue to be your Chief Scout; but I go back to my old position as President of the Boy Scouts Organization, and I assure you that my interest in the movement will ever be continued. I hope that my successor will be as much interested in this movement as I, and there is no movement that I am more interested in than this. "At Brandon, the Chief Scout said: I understand that some of the Municipalities are contributing towards the work of the Boy Scouts Organization, and I hope that all public bodies will take an ever increasing interest in the Boy Scout Movement.

Eggs For Wounded Soldiers

The demand for eggs for the wounded now extends to 1,000,000 a week, according to the National Egg Collection, which up to date has distributed 16,000,000 new laid eggs among the hospitals at home and abroad. Two thousand depots have been established all over the country, and approximately there are 100,000 collectors engaged in this splendid work. "Eat No Eggs; Send Them to the Wounded," is the motto which the National Egg Collection, which appeals for further help, is making the public to bear in mind.

He—My dear, isn't that dress a trifle extreme?
She—Extreme! Why, I put this on in order that you may become accustomed to the one I am having made.

Cigarettes Are Used More Than Ever

The Consumption in Canada Jumps By Over 40,000,000

War conditions in Canada have apparently contributed to an increase in the consumption of cigarettes. During the last fiscal year, according to the statistics of the inland revenue department the consumption of cigarettes exceeded the billion mark, the exact figures being 1,168,979,046. Of this vast number of cigarettes consumed there was entered under the head of "army and navy stores," 86,936,545 cigarettes. Under the same head, 49,900 "heavy cigarettes," 59,346 pounds of tobacco were consumed.

These figures of course, do not include the cigarettes and tobacco purchased from private stores by soldiers.

For the year the total consumption of cigarettes in Canada was 1,051,161,300 as compared with 1,090,125,936 in the previous year.

The amount of tobacco, 20,136,572 pounds, which is a slight falling off.

Want More Aviators

Candidates May Obtain Training Here Or in the United States

One hundred more Canadian aviators are wanted by the Admiralty for the Royal Flying Corps. The Canadian Naval Service has been asked to recruit them and send them over after taking the training course for probatory Flight Sub-Lieutenants. Candidates must be between the ages of nineteen and twenty-five years, of high physical and educational standard, and first-class eyesight.

Canada has already sent some two hundred aviators overseas. Another fifty are in training at the Curtiss School near Toronto, this being about the capacity of the school at present. The new candidates may take training either at approved United States schools or at the Canadian school. There is no difficulty in getting men to take the flying course, and many applications are already on file at the department here. The admiralty is keeping the Canadian flying men together as far as possible, and several Canadian flying squadrons of about twelve machines each are now operating at the front.

After the war Canada will have a body of seven hundred trained aviators, and aviation may become commercially profitable and useful. Government officials here say that it is quite feasible to use aviators in survey and exploration work, especially in the more remote districts now unserved by railway or other transportation means. It is possible that an aviation branch of the Royal North-west Mounted Police may be established for patrol work and for covering the long stretches between the northern outposts which are now covered by dog trains, taking weeks for each trip.

Brave British Troops

Even Balaclava Charge Was Out-classed at Loos

Mr. Winston Churchill, in his speech in the House of Commons, upon the need of more men being placed along the British front in France and Flanders, gave a vivid description of the fate of "the premier division in Scotland."

"In the battle of Loos, with other divisions, it played a very notable part," he said; "out of the 9,500 with whom it went into that engagement 6,000 were killed or wounded. Some battalions lost three-quarters of their strength, and nearly all succeeded in achieving the task which was set them. They gained some of the most important positions, and these were only lost at a later stage when they were handed over to the troops.

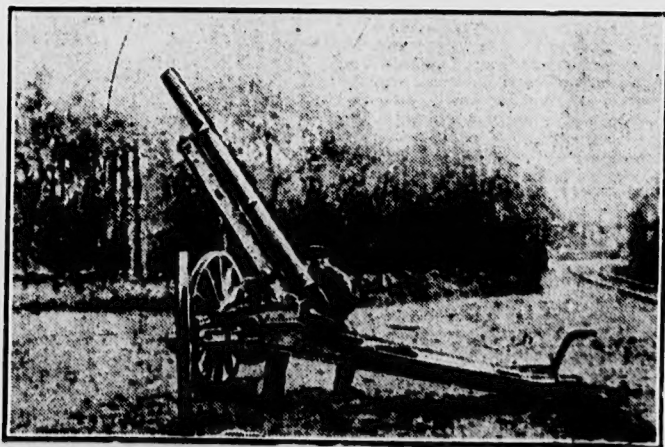
"One battalion of this division—a battalion of Cameron Highlanders—went into action about 8:30 strong, with 30 officers. The colonel and an adjutant and 110 men alone survived and took and held the objective which they were set out to take. The remnant of these troops, shattered in the first day's battle, were collected, and 1,200 out of the original 4,000 were asked two days later to make another attack. They went over the parapet and renewed the attack with the utmost spirit. Talk about the charge at Balaclava and the charge of the Fusiliers at Albuera! Those events pale before these deeds, which have been done in the present day by these new divisions raised in the British Islands.

Needless to say, no account of their achievements other than a very jejune account has been published and that was many months afterwards. The friends of these heroes only know of their glory and of the heavy fighting in which they were engaged through private letters.

Four battalions of this primary division of Scotland have been disbanded and merged with other battalions, who are also short, and their places have been taken by a South African brigade.

These battalions, which had covered themselves with glory, which had only just been created with such immense effort and labor, are swept away, and the officers and men scattered and dispersed to the winds, whatever their interest and regimental ties were."

Daughter—Mother, I wish you wouldn't boss father 'round so.
Mother—Why, dear?
Daughter—Because when the boys are getting intimate they ask me if I take after you.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

LADY
URSULA'S
HUSBAND—BY—
FLORENCE WARDENWard, Lock & Co., Limited
TORONTO

(Continued)

Evans demurred at having to leave without the pearls, which he was allowed to see and admire. But he understood the necessity for caution in dealing with such a determined spy, and in the end he departed, grumbling, after making a fresh appointment for the delivery of the pearls. It was arranged, that is to say, that as soon as Lord Eastling should have followed Evans out of the hotel and given him in charge, or entered into conversation with him, Paul should slip out after them, and make his way to a certain flat in Westminster, where Gane would be waiting to receive the pearls.

This matter arranged, the two parted with just enough noise to rouse Lord Eastling's attention, and Evans went along the corridor, whistling softly, expecting every moment to have the young viscount's hand laid on his shoulder.

But he felt nothing of the kind. Evans was allowed to go out, Lord Eastling's door remained ajar, and Paul wondered, as he glided softly out after an interval of about a quarter of an hour, whether his confounded brother-in-law, worn out by his exciting day, had fallen asleep.

But the young man whom he looked upon as a fool was not so simple as he seemed.

It was on Paul's shoulder that Lord Eastling's hand fell, before the former had gone the length of the corridor. Startled, Paul turned and found his brother-in-law smiling at him rather grimly.

"You've forgotten me, Payne," he said. "We've stuck together all day, we'll stick together to the end. Where are you going?"

Paul growled. "Back to bed," he said, as, with a violent jerk, he threw off the viscount's hand.

"All right," said Lord Eastling good humoredly, "I think that's an excellent suggestion. And now let me make another. When we get back to Oare Court tomorrow—and I shan't let you out of my sight till we're there—you'd better tell Mrs. Finchden that you've found her pearls."

CHAPTER XIII

Lady Emmeline was not at all disconcerted by the discovery that she had to make her appearance at Oare Court without her brother. She had been very careful not to let it be known at Wintersand how very much she had enjoyed her first visit there with her brother and sister, or to give more than a sketchy and casual description of the family, the guests, and the life led at that particular easy-going country house.

In confidence she had told her sister, indeed, that it was just the sort of country house where those things which come out in the newspapers on the occasion of a millionaire's bankruptcy might conceivably happen.

The tone of the house, that is to say, was by no means high. And Lady Emmeline, being, although younger than Lady Ursula, much more observant than she, recognized the fact at once.

But then there were compensating advantages, and Lady Emmeline admitted to herself that one of these was the Jackson's son, Hugo.

At first she had been rather shocked by the freedom of speech which he allowed himself, and had been inclined to think that her brother's liking for him was surprising. But having on the occasion of her first visit found the young man good-natured, she was astonished to find herself quite eager to meet him again.

As it happened, he was the very first person she met when she drove up to the door with her maid.

Hugo, in his red coat and hunting tops, was smoking a cigarette outside the great front door, which was in the best style of brand new Elizabethan architecture. He threw away his cigarette and opened the door for her before a footman could get down the steps.

"Awfully glad to meet you, Lady Emmeline," said he. "You're in time to go to the meet. Do make haste and get into your habit, and come along. I'll wait for you."

Lady Emmeline, on the broad, new Elizabethan steps, shook her head.

"I can't," she said. "I haven't even brought a habit. I understood that we had come to work; that Tom was

to go about pushing electors into other people's motor-cars and sending them off to the poll, and that I was to spend my time bribing—No, no, I mean giving old women tea and snuff, and little boys and girls pen-knives and dolls, so that their fathers' hard hearts might be turned in the right Tory direction."

Hugo waved his hand majestically. "Those," he said, "are the discredited manoeuvres of pre-historic Radicals."

"Oh! were there any pre-historic Radicals?"

"I think there must have been. Are we not taught that in palaeolithic ages—I'm not quite sure whether I've got hold of the right word, but no matter—the world was full of fearful beasts?"

"Oh, surely you're not so illiberal as to deny any sort of right to the other side?"

They had gone up to the steps, and were crossing the great brand-new mediaeval hall at a leisurely pace, in a direction desired by Hugo. And they talked hard as they went.

"No," said he magnanimously. "I don't deny that the Radicals may be honest when they're poor. It's your rich Radical who seems to me such a lump."

"Is he more of a hypocrite than the poor Conservative?"

"Oh, yes. You may be poor and yet may see that it isn't worth while upsetting things for the off-chance of growing richer, when there's more than an off-chance that you may lose what little you've got instead. But I've no patience with the fellow who has got all he wants, and who tries to stir up discontent among those who've got nothing, and who can never expect to have much more. It's an artificial product, the rich Radical or Socialist, and a bad one at that."

Lady Emmeline listened, and meanwhile she found herself being led to a big, pleasant morning-room, where a bright fire was burning.

There was no one in the room, and Hugo invited her to sit down by the window, and look out at the horses and grooms waiting on the drive for their riders.

Then she returned to politics. "It's interesting to hear you say that," she said. "Do you know I was afraid you might be on the other side."

"Why?"

"Well, you know—"

"She stopped, rather at a loss. "You mean, because my father is a self-made man, you expected him to be a Radical still?"

"I thought it possible. At any rate, I suppose he was—"

"She stopped again. "A Radical once? Rather! He was everything—Radical, Socialist, Syndicalist: in fact he went the whole hog. But now, well, of course it's different. So instead of changing his politics, he allows them to be smothered by ours, do you see?"

Lady Emmeline could not help laughing.

"You see," went on Hugo gravely, with a twinkle in his eye, "it's safest to hedge." While we're at the top, where I'm sure I hope we shall stay, for I shouldn't a bit like to have to carry a hod, or anything of that sort—the politics of the children suit the occasion very well. If we were to topple over, come to smash, then my father could come forward again with his politics, and we, his children, should have to smother ours."

"How about honesty then?" asked Lady Emmeline slyly.

"Well, each would be of his own way of thinking still," said Hugo, "only one's attitude is bound to change a little with a new situation."

There was a pause, and she said: "Oh, I forgot to explain why Tom isn't with me. He told me to say he would be here this afternoon. He's gone up to town with Paul, my brother-in-law."

Hugo frowned. "And Finchden?" he said.

"Yes."

(To be continued)

To Locate a Storm

As soon as you see a flash of lightning, count the seconds before you hear the thunder clap and in this manner you can easily determine how far away the storm is. Since light travels 186,000 miles a second, we may for all practical purposes regard ourselves as seeing the lightning the instant it flashes. But sound travels 1,087 feet a second. Multiply 1,087 by the number of seconds during the interval between the flash and the thunder and the result is the distance between you and the storm. As a rule, from twelve to fifteen miles is the greatest distance thunder can be heard.

The Kaiser will always be accredited as the author of the greatest slaughter that has yet befallen the human race. It is held that Lord Lister by his discovery of antiseptic surgery, has been the greatest saver of human life.

England, Spain and Switzerland have prohibited the exportation of needles, and the knit goods industry of France is suffering from its inability to purchase knitting needles from these countries.

A New Continent

Settlement of the Interior of Australia to be Soon Realized

The news that the Australians are building two thousand miles of railroad to open up the interior of their country doesn't even interest the average American.

"Well, what of it?" he is apt to say. "Nine in every ten Americans know almost nothing about Australia and care less. But the Australians hope to make us take more interest in them as their export trade develops. It is for the development of this trade as well as for general opening up of the country that they are building two thousand miles of railway through a desert."

Few of us realize what a mighty continent Australia is—that it is bigger than the United States; that it is farther from east to west across the continent than from New York to San Francisco, and farther from north to south than from Duluth to New Orleans.

"But," you say, after looking at a map, "it is only settled around the coasts; across the whole interior is printed 'The Great Victoria Desert.'"

Yes; and there was a time within memory of men not yet very old when across in the interior of America, where Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and Nebraska are now were printed the words, "The Great American Desert." The building of the Union Pacific and other railroads proved the American Desert to be no desert at all, but a productive country.—From the Kansas Evening Star.

A German Prediction

Written Three Days Before the Grand Offensive

We must be quite just to the Germans. And as prophets no one will proclaim them exemplary. Their prediction about Calais did not materialize. Their breakfasting in Paris had also to be postponed. Liege was to have been battered off the map in an hour, and Petrograd, if we mistake not, was to listen to the orchestra of the Krupp guns on the second Christmas after the war. We have a notion that the prediction shared the fate of those that the Yankee indulged in about the end of the world. It didn't come off.

The finest thing, however, in German prophetic art was issued just three days before the grand offensive of the Allies on the western front began. It was published by the organ of the Kaiser, The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger, which we ought to add, is a pretty well conducted organ in peace times. "The satisfactory result attained through our offensive at Verdun consists in this: General Joffre cannot now dispose of one man nor a single rifle to undertake a general offensive, and without the French neither can the English nor the Russians have either courage or the desire to take the offensive."

The general offensive that was bragged about by our enemies has now no better prospect of materializing than the advent of tomorrow of the Redeemer!

And three days later it did materialize.

Measuring Rainfall on the Farm

An excellent equipment for measuring the fall of either rain or snow consists of a simple pail or bucket. The location selected for setting out the pail should be in some open lot or field unobstructed by large trees or buildings. If the diameter of the pail is just 10-12 inches at the upper edge, each ounce of water collected represents 0.02 in. of rain fall. The pail should hold twelve quarts, in fact, most twelve-quart pails are exactly 10-12 inches at their upper edge. The depth of the rainfall, as shown by the water caught, may be found by weighing the contents of the pail. An ordinary small balance which reads in ounces and half ounces is suitable for the purpose. In hot weather, when water evaporates quickly, the record should be made as soon as the rain has stopped, if possible.

Working in the Sun

Most of us are such creatures of habit that we are likely, in digging, cultivating, transplanting and thinning, to begin always at the same end of the garden rows and to work always in the same direction. Try varying the method to suit the season and the time of day. If the day is hot and you want to avoid the effect of the sun as much as possible turn your face to it. If the day is cool and the sun's warmth adds to your comfort, turn your back to it. In garden work you are bound to stoop more or less and with your back to the sun you present the broadest expanse of your person to its rays. On the contrary, when you face the sun, so stooping, the rays strike mostly on your head, which, of course, should be protected by an ample hat with, perhaps, a cabbage leaf in it.

"Jones has a suit of clothes for every day in the week."

"I have only seen him in one."

"Well, that's it!"

Mecca's Stone of Tears

Tradition Says it Was Once Pure White, But is Now Black From Many Tears

Year by year a great pilgrimage consisting of from 150,000 to 200,000 Moslems, make the journey to Mecca, and it is on these occasions that daring men have risked the dangers associated with such an enterprise, and endeavored to gain access to the Holy City. But a wrong genuflection, a false word in one of the prayers, a little inquisitiveness in looking at some fascinating rite has been their undoing.

The cry has gone up, "A Christian," and the mob has rushed at them and torn them limb from limb.

Mecca is, indeed, the holiest ground of the Mohammedans, and the Mosque is the Holy of Holies. The building stands on ground which Arab tradition declares to be the centre of the world, ground which the Moslem believes to be a part of heaven on earth, and which will return to heaven at the last day.

Inside this building is the sacred black stone towards which all Moslems turn in worship. According to Mohammedan tradition this stone was given to Abraham by the Angel Gabriel, and was originally pure white, its present dark color being due to the tears shed for sins by the many pilgrims who visit the place annually.

In connection with the pilgrimage, it is worthy of note that last year it was the British government who arranged for the safe conduct of the "holy carpet" from Cairo to Jeddah, the port of Mecca, and one of the places captured by the Arabs.

German Valet Was Spy

Served Employed by a High Government Official Arrested as a Spy

The long-drawn patience of the German Secret Service has just been illustrated by an incident in London. A German, well connected, came to London twelve years ago and by his industry, urbanity of manner, and linguistic ability succeeded in obtaining an entrance into the confidence of a high government official who recommended him as valet to an official connected with the diplomatic service.

For three years the German valet fulfilled with painstaking care, his duties. A few weeks ago, however, a hint was imparted to the civil official that the German was suspected, despite the fact that he had been for some years a naturalized British subject.

One morning while the valet, answering some questions about the war, bewailed the losses that the British were sustaining, a detective from Scotland Yard appeared on the scene and arrested him. At once the German broke out into fury of indignation and cursed in both English and German the "entire tribe of British swine." The valet's rooms were ransacked and the most damaging proof found of his connection with other spies in the country. He is now in the Tower of London.

Germany's Great Idea

In a leading article "The Vossische Zeitung," an influential paper, comments in a lone editorial, the proposal to instruct the interned prisoners in Germany in a knowledge of the language.

It urges: "Teach these English, French, and Russians, the language of their captors, and you remove the main obstacle to the growth of cordiality and sympathy for Germans and their cause." A Britisher at the camp outside Leipzig remarked on hearing of the proposal—submitted to the men at an evening mess—"if you want to encourage sympathy, give us better grub."

A Trifle Dangerous

The scene was a wrecked village a few miles behind the British lines in Northern France. It has been fought through and probably under the impression that troops were billeted among the ruins, the Germans dropped shells on the miserable place at frequent intervals.

The village, however, only contained a score of natives and a Red Cross motor detachment, who found shelter in the cellars and slept indifferent to the work of the Kaiser. The invariable morning question, relates "The Motor," addressed to the old lady who presided over this underground hotel, was "Has there been much doing during the night?" "Ah, monsieur," she replied, "the Prussians dropped 200 shells on our town last night. I really think we shall have to move from here; this war is beginning to be dangerous."

No Ignoble Patched-Up Peace

All are resolved to do their utmost, but all, too, are resolved that the great price they pay in toil, in treasure, and in blood shall be paid for no half-results, for no patched-up, no ignoble, no unstable peace. Such a peace, the whole nation and the whole Empire has ever felt, and now feels with a fresh emotion, would make all their deeds and all their sufferings useless and vain.—London Times.

Thunderstorms and Milk

Lowering of Atmospheric Pressure Believed to be One Cause of Milk Turning Sour

It is common knowledge that milk is liable to sour and curdle more quickly during a storm than it does in normal weather.

Various theories have been advanced to explain this. A Frenchman has quite recently suggested that the phenomena is related to the fact that because of the lowering of atmospheric pressure during storms, the barometric reading always being low then, the gases which are in the lower portions of the milk can more easily rise to the top and thus promote the action of the lactic acid bacteria.

Lightning has no direct effect and the only difference between the effect of summer and winter storms is that in the summer the higher temperatures make the milk more susceptible to bacterial action.

This seems to be a rational explanation. The souring of milk, being a fermentation reaction in which bacteria cause the milk sugar to change over into lactic acid, proceeds rapidly or slowly according to conditions. Care in keeping milk clean and as free from bacteria as possible and keeping it cold tends to lengthen the period that it will stay sweet because fermentation is retarded.

On the other hand, carelessness as regards cleanliness and permitting milk to stay warm have the opposite effect because these conditions favor the fermentation process. Similarly the presence of these gases in the milk retards the fermentation or souring. Reaction products always retard a chemical reaction unless removed from the sphere of activity because they usually tend to set up some sort of equilibrium.

Since the gases rise more rapidly to the top and thus escape when the atmospheric pressure is low during storms, this retarding effect which is normally exerted on milk fermentation is at least partially removed and the milk sours more rapidly. This suggests that if it were possible to keep milk containers airtight during storm periods the storm could have no effect.

One Year of Prohibition

Beneficial Conditions Result From the Prohibition Law in Kansas

An important statement was issued by the Honorable C. W. Trickett, Assistant Attorney-General of the State of Kansas, in the year 1907 concerning the working of the enforcement of the prohibition law of that state in Kansas City, Kansas—with a population of 100,000—which adjoins the even larger and even more widely known railroad centre known as Kansas City, Missouri, where liquor is freely sold.

A year ago there were 256 saloons, 200 gambling houses, and about 60 houses of ill-fame. Now not one of these evils can be found. In that time the population has increased more rapidly than ever before. The merchants and storekeepers have had to hire more help and the deposits in the banks have increased by one million and a half dollars.

The attendance at the public schools has been so increased that 18 more teachers have had to be secured. The increase is mostly in boys and girls between the ages of 12 and 16, who, before the closing of the saloon, had to go out to work to help maintain the family because the father spent so much of his money on liquor.

The charitable institutions report that the demands for help have diminished two-thirds. Prior to the closing of saloons, the Juvenile Court had each month from 8 to 88 children before it who needed help. There have been only two such during the past eight months. During the past twelve months, two young men have been sent to the Reformatory as against 15 to 5 for previous years. Expenses for prosecuting criminals have gone down \$25,000 a year, and the cost of the police force has been reduced as much more.

A striking paragraph in Mr. Trickett's statement is this: "A year ago the city was trying to devise ways and means to spare the money to build additions to our city jails. Today the doors of the jails swing idly on their hinges.—The Christian."

A Difficult Piece of Consolidation

One of the most uncanny tasks of which a soldier can be put is consolidating a gain. You may expell a foe from a barn, but that is not enough. It has to be kept and placed in defence, writes an officer.

Sergeant R. Jones, of the 70th Ed Co., R. E., was sent to do some work of this class. A trench had to be put in perfect fighting order. Immediately his commander fell, and Jones was left in charge. Taking the initiative he encountered a bombing attack. But he persisted in defying the enemy for over two hours, the fire getting heavier all the time. Although slightly wounded, he stuck to the trench till the job was finished and the good work has won for him a D. C. M.

International Stock Food

We have a large stock of International Stock Food, Tonic, Condition Powders, Etc., for Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Poultry. Something for every animal, sick or well.

Now is a good time to stock up with Newcastle Coal

while it can be bought. The scarcity of miners is going to make coal very hard to buy this winter. BUY NOW.

McClaine-Wrigglesworth Company, Ltd.
DIDSBURY, - - ALBERTA

Didsbury's

14th ANNUAL

Exhibition

Sept. 7th & 8th, 1916

Visitors' Day, September 8th

Larger and Better Than Ever. Good Music

Well protected grounds for children, and good seats overlooking the prize ring to accommodate the crowd

Free hay and water on the grounds for Stock Exhibitors

The Dominion Agricultural College Exhibit in special tent will be both interesting and educational

The Large and Popular

Band of the 187th Regiment

Will Provide the Music

WM. RUPP, PARKER R. REED,

President

Secretary-Treasurer

NOTE—Entries will be accepted till 8 p.m., on September 7

AROUND THE TOWN

Miss Mary Osmond is visiting friends at Loyalist for a few days.

Meals only 25c at the Leuzler block on Fair Day, Sept. 8th Womens Institute.

Miss Ward is showing some nifty hats, at the Stevens millinery parlors.

H. Moore shot a large lynx on his farm east of town last week. The animal weighed 75 pounds and measured five feet in length.

A dance will be held in the Opera House on Friday evening, Sept. 1st, from 9 p. m. to 1 a. m. Admission 50c per couple.

Mr. Alex Robertson, of Westcott, has purchased a fine Overland automobile which has all the latest improvements.

Owing to the busy time there will be no Thimble Tea this month. Date and place to be announced later.

Opera House, Saturday night—"My Old Dutch," another great Broadway feature by the finest comedian of the old world, Albert Chevalier.

Look out for the Women's Institute dinner and supper in Leuzler block on Fair day Sept. 8th.

The Misses Averil Ryckman, Ruby McNaughton and Lena Mekkeborg will have charge of the Red Cross tea rooms on Friday afternoon.

S. R. McAllister who has been visiting in and around Atwood, Ont., for the past month or more returned on Monday. He says it has been very dry in that part of Ontario.

Peirce Bellamy, formerly a resident of Westcott Alta., who recently accompanied his parents to Halmon Arm, B. C., has enlisted with the 131st Batt. and is now in training at Vernon B. C.

Lots of good things to eat at the Leuzler block on Fair Day, Sept. 8th, under the auspices of the Womens Institute

Mrs. Sibberly of Hunterville came in on Thursday last to have an operation performed on her little eight year old son. The little fellow has been suffering from tonsillitis and adenoids which were successfully removed by Dr. Clarke. Mrs. Sibberly returned home again on Monday.

Walter Leslie the well known Didsbury Overland garage proprietor is wearing a large smile these days. He has received his patent papers for an invention that perhaps will bring him in a good many dollars. The invention is a metal grip to be placed on automobile wheels when going over bad roads and through wet places. Here's hoping Walter's hopes materialize.

Dr. M. Mecklenburg

THE OLD RELIABLE

GRADUATE OPTICIAN

32 years experience. 12 years in Alberta Will be at Three Hills on Tuesday, September 5th, and at Trochu on Monday, September 4th.

CALGARY OFFICE PHONE M1121

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NOTICE

In the matter of the Court of Confirmation of the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Westerdale No. 311.

Take notice that his Honor Judge Winter, Judge of the District Court of Calgary, has appointed Wednesday, the Fourth day of October, 1916, at Ten-thirty o'clock in the forenoon, in the Court House of Didsbury, for the holding of the Court of Confirmation to confirm the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Westerdale No. 311. Dated at Didsbury this 29th day of July, 1916.

A. McNAUGHTON, Sec.-Treas.

How the Belgians Are Fed

Many people may be interested to know just what process the dispensation of relief to the three million starving people of Belgium goes through in order to reach its destination with assurance that none of it reaches the Germans. Donations of money or in kind turned into branches of the Belgian Relief work all over Canada are in turn delivered into the hands of the Belgian Relief committee, Montreal, which is the official outlet for Canada. This in turn goes to the neutral commission which through the mere fact that it is neutral, prevents Germany from profiting by the relief sent to the Belgians.

Cargoes of food are sent to Rotterdam and thence by rail into Belgium. In Belgium there are 125 central warehouses under the control of Americans, and from these warehouses the necessary food and other supplies are issued to 4,000 Belgian communal committees. These committees re-issue the food to the Belgians as it is needed, and hand out the other supplies as permitted by the amount arriving.

Since the relief work was first started, the national committee has handed to the neutral commission over \$6,000,000 collected from British sources alone. This is but a drop in the bucket. Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars a week is needed to carry on the work, and this only represents three slices of bread and a pint of soup daily for the starving Belgians.

These 7,000,000 loyal Belgians—loyal not only to their own country, but to their pledge to the British Empire—must be fed. Canada must help. Two dollars and fifty cents will feed one family for one month and keep starvation from helping Germany win the war. No amount is too small to give to this deserving cause. Send your donation now to Mrs. H. E. Osmond, Didsbury, who will see that it reaches the proper authorities.

Serbia

Among so many sufferers Serbia must not be forgotten. She did not hesitate to challenge immensely larger forces. She fought with a heroism that needs no praise of ours. She contributed greatly to our cause by refusing any terms of battle.

Battle she received—and now lies destitute. A nation in exile! Living, God knows how, on the providence of our hands, until such time as we win back her soil and restore her children to their hearths.

Their claim meantime is a personal claim on our hearts and our purses. We must not shun this responsibility. Many writers in modern periodicals have tried to describe the retreat of the Serbian army. One we recall, an American woman who led a red cross unit with the skill and courage of a General, told of the amazing patience and endurance of the Serbs under stress that would have shattered less nobly-craddled folk. Ours is the easy part of the war compared to that of the Serbs. We must not forget this.

Contributions for the Serbian Relief Fund may be sent to Rev. Cox Clark, Secretary 509 Eighteenth Avenue West, or to Mr. J. S. Dennis, President, Department of Natural Resources Building, Calgary. It will be very much appreciated, and will assist in a worthy and important work.

Card of Thanks

We the undersigned wish to take this means of thanking our neighbors and many friends in Didsbury, especially the little children who brought flowers, for their many kindnesses shown to us during the illness of our little daughter, Minnie.

MR. AND MRS. H. ROETH

Born

GIBSON—On Saturday, August 19th, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Gibson, a son.



King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F. & A.M. Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. A' visiting brethren welcome.
W. G. LIESEMER, J. R. GOOD.
Secretary. W. M.



DIDSBURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F. Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.
A. V. BUCKLER, N. G.
S. R. WOOD, Sec.

Dr. G. R. Ross, D.M.D., L.D.S.
Dental Surgeon

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J. L. Clarke, M.D., L.M.C.C.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

Graduate University of Manitoba Late senior house surgeon of St. Michael's hospital, Newark, N. J.
Office and residence: One block west of Union Bank.

PHONE 128

DIDSBURY, - - - ALBERTA



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions. In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G., Deputy of the Minister of the Interior, N.B. — Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. —1141.

\$5.00 REWARD

Strayed, 2-year-old red steer, branded 6 F on right ribs, from west of Didsbury. — Notify R. B. MARTIN, Banff.

You need not send away for that printing, the Pioneer office is well equipped for the work.